Vol. III.

is fading and uncer-race the present op-ith God? Will you

ore convenient sea-use hazard of your is, let nothing induce alvation; but now,

a practical appli-

one of you who are
is there unreasonext? Is there any
our Creator, which
Are you required to
any thing unreason

Are you required to any thing unreasona-erstandings are con-quires just what you or, love, fear and obey long as you live— because of your infi-Preserver, Redeem-se of your entire do

se of your entire de-overnor and Judge,

eternal happiness

d and sufficient argu-

ainst complying with ar objections which I

y met and answered? them, are still good hem are insufficient? ther reasons for de-

you in the hazardous fairly and honestly on. Ply not your in-h you will be asham-aich will not support

the arguments and

which have been set

icient? Do you not

you will see and feel w? What is it but a

ind, a stubborn will

to seek the Lord this

inced, convicted and

arts, while you reject

I farther, and come a

to dispose of this sub-eglect, or contempt?

your souls, with this

an, choose you this af-

You are free moral

as such. You are ca-of choosing for your-

your free-agency. If re could be no day of

ore, if you conclude to

e present, this conclu-

ever. God may say

you set at nought the

y, you will remember it

ored to be faithful in

ored to be fathful in ith you, to exhort you so now I shall conclude g, that the great God of our hearts by his Holy dly, heartily, and with nod serve him, that you e all your days, and be included.

of the gospel?

What is it but a

Will you

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1825.

No. 10.

### ZION'S HERALD.

PRINTED AT THE CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGRESS STREET. CONDITIONS :

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One half pay able the first of January, the other the first of July.

The papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a reques

is made for their discontinuance.

Agents are allowed every eleventh copy .- All the Preachers in the Methodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers and receiving payment.—In making punications, they are requested to be very particular in giving the names and residences of subscribers, and the amount to be credited to each, in all remittances. All communications, addressed either to the Editor or the Pub

lisher, (except those of Agents,) must be post paid.

## EXTRACTS. No. 1.

FROM DR. A. CLARKE'S COMMENTARY. OBSERVATIONS ON THE BEING OF A GOD: Deduced from a consideration of Hebrews, chap. xi. 6 .- He that cometh unto God must believe that he is: and that he is the rewarder of them who diligently seek him.

Metaphysicians and philosophers, in order to prove the existence of God, have used two modes of argu-1. A priori, proofs drawn from the necessity that

such a Being as God is must exist: arguments of this had do not produce any thing in evidence which is drived from His works.
2. A posteriori, proofs of the being and perfections

d God, drawn from His own works. In his argument a priori, in order to prove the ex-

gence of a God, the learned Doctor attempted to prove that there must have been a Being whose nonexistence is impossible. In arguing on this subject,

1. That this Being was unoriginated.

That all His attributes must also be unoriginated. 3. That these attributes must be unlimited, and abplutely perfect. 4. That this Being must exist every where, in the

ame manner He does any where. 5. That he is simple and uncompounded; not con-

6. That He must possess intelligence and power nlimited; and all other attributes that are in them-

selves absolute perfections.
7. That there cannot be in the universe any more han one such unoriginated, simple, and infinite Be-

That all things owe their existence to this First

Cause; operating, not according to any kind of neces-aty, but according to its own free will.

9. That as, in all His operations, all His attributes must concur and combine; so all the works of His. ands must bear the impress of wisdom and goodness, of that wisdom which consists in making a right use of knowledge and power; i. e. using both beneficially;

of that goodness which consists in being pleased with which proceeded from His wisdom; the execution and have our being. from His power; and the result, a proof of His good-

From these data we might proceed to prove the being of a God, and His beneficence and moral government of the world, a posteriori, i. e. arguing from the

effects to the Cause. And, first, a being of infinite wisdom must be exected to form His works so, as to evidence that wism, in their multiplicity, variety, internal structure, ingement, connexions, and dependencies; and,conently, that these works must be in many respects rutable to man. And this, as they are His works,

Whether there be any other kind of being than spinhal and material, and such as are of a mixed nature, cannot tell: but we have no ideas of any inds, nor can we conceive the possibility of the extence of any other; as we have no ideas of any figure

sixture of both. God, the uncreated Spirit, manifests Himself by material substances. Created spirits must be manifested in the same way; and, though matter may exst without spirit, and spirit without matter; yet, without the latter, spirit cannot become manifest. Hence matter appears to have been created for the use of

spirit, or intellectual beings.

Creation, in general, demonstrates the being of a

The SOLAR SYSTEM, and plurality of worlds; magnitude, distances, velocity, and gravity, of the celes tial bodies; projectile and centripetal forces; centre of gravity; ellipsis; double and treble motion; attraction; all demonstrate the wisdom, power, and goodness, of God.

VEGETATION .- Plants; trees; circulation of nutritions juices; composition of ligneous fibres; dissolu-tion and regeneration of terrestrial productions.

Paeservation of genera and species, demonstras of infinite skill, and of the wisest and most benefient Providence.

arly vision; and muscular motion; each furnishes a tries of irresistible arguments. The HEART, and the circulation of the blood, afford

In a healthy state, the heart makes eighty pulsain a minute; and it is calculated that from two

es to two ounces and a half of blood are expelled to the aorta at each pulsation; consequently, at leat nine thousand six hundred ounces will be thrown to the corta in an hour, which would amount to one sand four hundred and forty pounds in one day. At each pulsation, this quantum of blood is propelleght inches, which amounts to fifty feet in a min-leght inches, which amounts to fifty feet in a min-leght inches, which amounts to fifty feet in a min-leght inches, which amounts to fifty feet in a min-trage, about thirty pounds, and passes through the art about twenty-three times in the space of one

A weight of fifty pounds, hung to the foot, the leg dacross the opposite knee, was raised by the action the popliteal artery. Allowing for the distance on the centre of motion, this proves that the heart at possess a power of at least four hundred pounds! The blood circulates by pressure from behind, occained by the action of the heart; which pressure, aring propalled it.

beat regularly by the action of the heart of the living Is there not a wondrous and especial provi-

dence of God, by which this is effected? Others have attributed the pulsation of the heart itself to the stimulating nature of the blood. Bichat

has disproved this by the following experiments:—

1. Expose the heart of an animal, and empty it; apply a stimulus to its muscles, and it will dilate, and

contract, as if it were full. 2. Puncture all the large vessels connected with the heart, so as to empty it entirely; and the alternate-contractions and dilations will continue for some time, notwithstanding the total absence of the blood.

3. Remove two hearts of equal bulk from two living animals, place the fingers in the ventricles of the one, and grasp the other in the opposite hand, and it will be found that the effort of the latter in its dilation, is as forcible as the other in its contraction.

Incessant action of the heart .- Its unweariedness. -What exhausts all other muscles appears to increase its action and its force! Can any person conceive how it is possible that a muscle can be in incessant action threescore, fourscore, or a hundred years, without any kind of weariness! There is nothing in nature that can well explain this. Over its motion the mind has no power. This is wisely ordered; as many, in momentary fits of caprice, despair, and passion, would suspend the circulation, and thus put an end to

Providence: or the economical government of Gop. in the provision for men and animals .- Never too much; never too little: the produce of the earth being ever in proportion to the consumers; and the consumers to that produce.

Redemption.—1. As all things are intimately known

to God; He must know wherein their happiness cousists; and may, from His goodness, be expected to make every provision for that happiness. 2. Every sentient creature is capable of happiness

or misery.

3. No creature can choose a state of misery for it

self, because no creature can desire to be unhappy.

4. If any being could choose that state for another, he must be led to it by some motive which may make isting of parts, nor of whole; nor of magnitude, nor it eligible or desirable; and this must spring from his envy, jealousy, fear, or a conviction that the wretchess of the other will contribute to his own happiness. None of these can exist in God, the Creator consequently, He must be supposed to have made man for happiness. His counsels never change; and, Saviour: this might be naturally expected from His

infinite benevolence. The moral changes made in sinners, proofs of the being, agency, goodness, and presence, of God. Man's existence is a proof of the Being of God; he feels himself to be the effect of a Cause, and that Cause to be wise, powerful, and good. There is evidently no cause in nature capable of producing such an ef-

fect, for no operation of nature can produce mind or intellect; the wonderful structure of the body, and the communicating happiness to others. 
Hence may be deduced CREATION; the plan of God is our Maker, and that in Him we live, move,

TO BE CONTINUED.

# ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

As there is great reason to lament the unhappy divisions existing between different religious denominations. I have thought fit to direct to you the following remarks. Should they meet your approbation you are at liberty to insert them in the Herald. In point of religion, the world is divided under four

general head divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divided into a great variety of sects, each of the divide and in his Son Jesus Christ; but they are divided, either in principle or practice—either in their views of the doctrine of Christ, or of the form of church discipline. These things we must naturally expect. Men are not all made alike—they are differently situated—and much is likewise owing to their preposses-sions and the force of education. And I had almost said that these differences are right. But I am far from believing that it is either necessary or right that these differences should lead to the result that we too often find they do. For instead of cultivating mutual charity for each other, we find, in too many instances, different denominations, and those who differ but little contending as though they were opposing their worst enemies. Each considers himself right, and the other vrong-each professes to follow Christ, and labors for the good of others; and yet (astonishing to tell) the spirit manifested towards each other, appears more like the spirit of acrimony and hardness than the spirit of Christ. "These things ought not so to be;"—we "have not so learned Christ." In view of this ent Providence.

Strife a Moses would exclaim, "Sirs, ye are brethren, why do ye wrong one to another?" And a Paul would address them as he did the contending parties at Rome -" Who art thou that judgeth another man's servant: most striking proofs: and on this point let the dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at naught thy brother? for we shall all stand before the

The mark, by which the ancient disciples were more than others?" known to all men, is laid aside with the unimproved talent; and the evidence by which we are to know

But that the arteries possess no such power Bichat fore it is right for him to have no fellowship with persevering little flock, who had for some time been exerted in every good work within our sphere. But has proved by the following experiment. He took the arm of a dead man, placed it in warm water, inserted one end of a tube in the brachial artery, and the other end in the carotid artery of a living dog; the blood circulated in the dead arm, the pulse of which leaves mental religion—that which is feltin the strugglings of this little vine, to rise from blood circulated in the dead arm, the pulse of which leaves mental religion—that which is feltin the its load and spread itself, may excite prayer for its soul, conforming it to the image of God? And do not many of them enjoy heart religion? And is not this the most important point? If so, the difference is upon points of minor importance. But suppose the points of difference are the most important in the Christian religion: the next question is, which of you are wrong? And is it not probable that both of you are? While one is wrong upon one point, the other may be wrong upon another point. It should be remembered that infallibility belongs not to man, in his fallen state. And one may be as far to the right, from the centre of truth, as the other is to the left. Again, suppose that you, upon good authority, have the greatest reason to believe your brother, in some respects, is mistaken with re-gard to Scripture doctrines. Shall this mistake of his, form a wall of separation, and answer as a reason for all the hard speeches that are uttered, and the unchristianlike steps which are sometimes taken? You will say that an error in judgment leads to an error in practice. This will be allowed in many cases, but gave me pain. You are not in the society. But why yet there may be exceptions to this rule. And there not? Are there not sufficient arguments for it, to practice. This will be allowed in many cases, but fore, so long as the error in practice, (otherwise known sin) does not exist, we have no right to say that it will. an open profession of Christ, of what you really be-It is possible, too, that your brother would abhor sin-lieve to be His work, and of those whom you judge to ning as much as you would. He may be as much afraid of injuring the cause of God: and it is not unlikely that the very reason why le differs from you is, because he considers your systemless honorable to God, than his. Now if both fear God and work righteousness, according to the light they have, they will be accepted of him; and why should they not accept each other? Nothing but sin separates between God and the soul, and nothing but sin should prevent Christian fellowship.

While, therefore, these differences cannot be plead in favor of religion; will not the apparently hard spirit, with which some professed Christians treat their fellows, be plead as an argument against religion? Ves:-the enemies of the cros will have cause for triumph, and instead of taking knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus, they vill conclude that re-ligion is only in name. What shall therefore be done take these stumbling-blocks out of the way?

1. Let us cultivate union with all orders of Chris ians, and as far as possible with all who bear the Christian name. " Follow peace with all men; and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord." 2. In order to effect this, deal tenderly with our brethren, and throw the mantle of charity over their imperfections, and not magnify their faults, or speak

3. If they are unwilling to admit as to their fellowship, let us pray much for them, and as often as possible with them. By so doing we shall heap coals of fire upon their heads, and brotherly love may inflame 4. What our brethren advance against our views,

them for their piety. 5. When occasion requires us to contend earnestly

or the faith of the Gospel, as we understand it, and that the same with a Christian spirit, being careful, at the same time, to make a proper distinction between their errors of your own soul. There is something not easily ex-

Therefore if our doctrines accord perfectly with Scripture and truth, yet if we have not charity we are nothing. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for yourself more understanding than him that gives them.

ght fit to direct to you the following I they meet your approbation you neer them in the Herald.

This we should by no means do, unless we are fully satisfied that we have been in an error; then we should give them up cheerfully. But while we are satisfied that we are on the side of truth, we may each retain our own views of doctrine, and forms at satisfied that we are on the side of truth, we may each retain our own views of doctrine, and forms of working and well. Christians. This last branch, in particular, is again of worship, and yet love as brethren. We all have divided into a great variety of sects, each of them more or less truth, and that truth should not be slight-

> to make them, because he is not firmly fixed in his own views of the doctrine and discipline of the church of Christ; but because he has had the unhappiness to witness divisions among professed Christians, which, in his opinion, are calculated to do injury to the cause of God and truth. May the great Head of the Church make us all of one heart and one mind-Which is the sincere desire of

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MR. EDITOR, As one very interesting characteristic of the kingdom of Christ is to rise from the least to the greatest, from the diminutive and tender seed to the tall spreading and most glorious of plants, we feel happy in noticing the first appearance of its fruit; we look, we watch, with paternal eyes, even at the first bursting of the tender blade, assured it shall thrive beneath the fostering care of an Almighty hand. Their multiplicity increases our joy, and their shooting forth in their strength is our highest happiness.

the pilgrim greater cause of joy, or even hosannas than the present. True it is, that some of her branches appear retarded in their growth; her members lan-guish for thirst, and her priests mourn over the desojudgment-seat of Christ. So then, every one of us lations of her altar, by unskilled, and even unhal-shall give account of himself to God—Let us not, lowed hands. Yet there are those who flourish like therefore, judge one another any more: but judge this the branches of Lebanon, and grow as the goodly cerather, that no man put a stumbling-block, or an oc-casion to fall in his brother's way?"

dar; those in whom glows the fire from the high, and on whose tongue sits the song of redemp-tion. Her converts are multiplying as the dew-drops known, was love; and it was therefore said, "Behold how they love one another." But now it is said, and frequently with too much reason, "What do they more than others?" The Saviour's new commandment, by obedience to which his disciples should be all quarters of the globe, the Star of Bethlehem hath arisen, and the glory of its beams are shedding to the farthest bounds of the earth; and, were we to judge that we have passed from death unto life, I fear, is too from its past and present success, we could but confaintly impressed upon the hearts of those who, by bit-ing and devouring one another, expose themselves to the LIGHT of the world.

be devoured, one of another.

Probably each is ready to assign a reason for his conduct; and that reason may be, "his love to God."

But he should not forget the other part of the undivided command, "Love thy neighbor." And "if a man love not his brother whom he hath seen," I would ask with the anostle. "how can be love as he love God whom he Sorvices commanded by reading addition to the numerous presages of this, we be-hold a thirsting for the erection of chapels. The fruit of this we have realized among us to a considerable degree. In this place, by the help of God a "feeble tew" have reared a neat and well finished building for that purpose. It was dedicated the last of December.

its load and spread itself, may excite prayer for its help, and prove a stimulus to others, is the ardent de-Yours very respectfully. PUBLIUS.

Belfast, (Me.) February 25, 1825.

----FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Presuming that the following "letter to an oute court worshipper," written by the Rev. John Wesley to a friend, and which I consider a striking specimen of ministerial frankness, may serve as a remedy to the indecision of many who are "halting hetween two opinions;" by giving it an insertion in the Herald, you will oblige yours, &c. B. F. L.

DEAR SIR.

There was one thing when I was with you, that move any reasonable man? Do you not hereby make be, in a proper sense, His disciples and his measurements?

By this means do not you encourage his people and law but under grace." From the above statements strengthen the hands of his messengers? And is not this the way to enter into the spirit and share the blessings of a Christian community? Hereby, likewise, you may have the benefit of the advice and exhortations at the meetings of the society; and also of provoking one another, at the private meetings, to love

and to good works. The ordinary objections to such an union are of little weight with you. You are not afraid of the expense. You already give unto the Lord as much as you need do then. And you are not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, even in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation. Perhaps you will say, "I am joined in affection." True, but not to so good effect. This joining half way, this being a friend to, but not a member of the society, is by no means so open a confession of the work and servants of God. Many go thus far who dare not go farther, who are ashamed to bear the reproach of an entire union. Either you are ashamed, or you are not. If you are, break through at once? if you are not, come into the light, and do what those well-meaning cowards dare not do. This imperfect union is not so encouraging to the people, not so strengthening to the preachers. Rather it is weakening their hands, hindering their work, and laying a stumbling-block in the way of others; for what can any man think, who knows you are so well acquainted with them, and yet do not join in their so-ciety? What can we think, but that you know them too well to come any nearer to them; that you know that kind of union to be useless, if not hurtful. And let us hear and read without prejudice, and yet love yet by this very union is the whole (external) work of God upheld throughout the nation; besides all the spiritual good which accrues to each member. O deand their persons. By confounding these two much plained in the fellowship of the Spirit, which we enjoy with a society of living Christians. You have no need to give up your share therein, and in the various blessings that result from it. You have no need we live and die without love, we cannot go to heaven. to exclude yourself from the benefit of the advice and brethren to dwell together in unity.

You need not lose the benefit of those prayers which

7. It is not necessary for any of us to give up our

experience shows are attended with a peculiar bless-

> confirm both their wrong notions and wrong tempers Because I love you, I have spoken fully and freely to know that I have not spoken in vain, will be a great satisfaction to

> But if it be a cross, still bear it for the sake of your

them, and they will press upon you the more. If you

do not, you will probably gain them, otherwise you

Your affectionate brother, ----

"But I want to gain my friends and relations." If so, stand firm. If you give way, you hurt

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. AN ADDRESS

To those who desire to go on to Perfection. Permit me first to observe, that it is important for you to be satisfied beyond doubt that you are related

to God by regeneration through faith in Jesus Christ. This state you cannot be assured of, except by the witness of the Spirit—and this is generally done by direct testimony, speaking to the soul in language unintelligible except to the soul spoken to. new name which no man knoweth but he that receive eth it. But should you have been convinced of your relationship to God by inferential testimony, in reflecting that you love the people and things you formerly hated; that you find an enjoyment in the duties of religion, that you have a disposition to cleave to Christ and honor him in all things, you need not be hindered on the ground of former experience from pressing

the mark of your high calling.

To succeed in this important work, it is necessary that you should know what your privileges are, what you may attain in your spiritual life. This you may ascertain by examining the character and degree of your relationship to God. This is not merely that reation which subsists between Jehovah and his creatures in general who have been redeemed by his mer me. cy and are sustained by his providence. Neither is and it a ceremonial relation, such as existed between the In God of Abraham and his descendants; but it is a di-God of Abraham and his descendants, vine, a supernatural relation, which originates in redemption from sin by our Lord Jesus washing of regeneration and the gift of the Holy Spirit, in which work the divine image is stemped on the mind, restoring the true features of godliness to the

If your relation then is spiritual and divine, you must be heirs to a spiritual and glorious inheritance, which is fully expressed by the Apostle, where he declares the renewed soul heir to God, and joint heir with Christ. This inheritance can be nothing less The blood circulates by pressure from nemana, and the pressure from opening propelling propelling power.

But he should not necessary, and to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the heart. How is this effected? It was desirable to the pressure of the spottle, "how can he love God whom he hath seen," I would sak that purpose. It was desirable to the pressure of the spottle pressure of

does this perfection of the Christian graces imply the total extinction of every evil principle, and the complete destruction of sin.? If by sin you mean what divines have called peccability, that is, a state liable to sin, or even a violation of that absolutely perfect rule of right which was engraven upon the souls of our first parents in their arisities in accesses the contraction. first parents in their primitive innocency, then we disclaim all "sinless perfection." But, if by an you understand that principle which is the corruption of the nature of every man which is naturally enger of the offspring of Adam, whereby he is very far gone from original righteousnes, then we believe that the grace of God totally destroys its nature. Where there is a perfection of faith, there can be no unbelief; where there is a perfection of diving lave, the love of the world or of sin can have no being; where there is a perfection of humility, pride can never dwell; and where there is a perfection of patience, wrath and impatience can never dwell. But let us appeal to the New Testament. St. Paul, writing to the Romans, assures them "that where sin abounded, grace does not dece did much more abound." But if grace does not destroy sin, sin abounds more than grace. If the remedy abounds more than the disorder, will it not restore the subject to perfect health? Again "reckon yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord;" and what is this death unto sin but the destruction of its nature; for he that is (thus) dead is freed from sin; for sin shall we clearly perceive that the inheritance purchased for us includes a twofold blessing—a deliverance from introduction to a spiritual Eden, fertilized by the streams of grace and rivers of salvation, where the soul, refreshed with the zephyrs of divine love, may flourish as a tree by the water courses. This inheritance, when viewed from Pisgah's lofty summit, inspires the most ardent desires in the mind of the beholder to go up and possess the goodly land. Now he inquires, "how shall I reach that delightful place? who will direct me through the intricate windings of the desert, and protect me from the assaults of my nume-In answer to this inquiry your spiritual Joshua proclaims, "I am the way—I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with me; for I will tread your enemies in mine anger, and trample them in my fury; for the day of vengeance is in my heart, and the year of my redeemed is come." This inquiry, it is presumed, is made from a conscious-ness that your graces are wanting in fulness, though not in number-that you are often betrayed into a spirit and temper dissonant to your profession—that the end of your actions has not always been the glory of God-that your affections have not always been attracted by heavenly objects. These discoveries are no less important than painful, in order that, with due care and perseverance, you may press forward in seeking this great blessing: But beware they do not counteract the very thing they are designed to pro-mote. When you see how much there is in your heart unlike to Christ, how far from him you have lived, how unbeliet and price have performances, do not yield to discouragement, or give performances, do not yield to discouragement, or give tle for your birthright blessing-"O my Father, bless

me, even me."

Now your enemies will put themselves in battle array against you; remember, therefore, where your strength lies, and venture not in your own wisdom or might, but in the name of him whose blood cleanseth from all sin. Come in faith, nothing doubting, for it is to him alone that believeth that all things are possible. But here be particular to know what you are to believe: you have already believed unto justification, you now have the evidence that you are a child of God, though the discovery you have recently had of your remaining corruptions has shrouded your inward joys and almost stript you of your sensible comforts; still you retain your confidence in the mercy of God. Though you feel sorrowful, it is not the sorrow of a guilty soul laboring under a sense of divine wrath. You must therefore believe that it is the will of God

Pause then and ask, "am I one of God's spiritual children?" "The Spirit witnesses with the blood, and tells me I am born of God:" Then it follows that God wills my sanctification; and as the present time is the day of salvation, He wills that I should now be holy,

and this moment enter into my promised possession.

Without this faith you feel all the uncertainty and fearfulness of an usurper; but with it, you approach with all the confidence of a son, claiming your birthright inheritance. This claim is founded in the knowledge that you are a child, a son of God; and the faith by which it is made is supported by the divine testimony. You now are enabled to say, "God has promised, he cannot lie," "it must be so"—whileGod will be pleased to appear to you in rich grace and say to you,
Be thou clean." "Now reckon yourself dead indeed What need prevent your exercising this faith? you are not required to believe without the most plain and full testimony-you are not called to believe tions you can render yourself worthy of this blessing. But simply believe that God has willed you this state of inward and outward holiness, and that you now may enjoy the blessing. You are not to look for any mar-vellous manifestation, or any extraordinary exercise of mind: but let your faith rest on the simple testimony of God's word. Now the object of your destination is fixed; what remains but to press to the mark of the prize of your high calling in Christ Jesus? Believing that a blessing may be obtained: and experiencing that blessing, are two things, which, in this subject should be kept distinct. The traveller, at some levated post, may discover with great clearness the spot of his destination—the discovery may inspire sen-sations similar to those he experiences on reaching his goal. Faith in the divine promise enables the soul to perceive the blessing—the next thing is to know it is yours. Thomas believes and then exclaims. 'My Lord and my God." With this faith, you must attend all the means of grace.

deny all ungodliness, engage in all acts of mercy and enevolence, waiting for that spirit which bath already shown you the things that are Christ's, to inspire in your soul all the fulness of God, to raise you to that evangelical perfection by which you may fulfil the royal law of love to God and man. Then your confidence in God shall be so strong, that "though in reference to worldly things, you may walk in darkness and have no light, the fig-tree may not blossom, per fruit be in the vine, friends may desert you, and fees

shall know of the doc-1.-John vii. 17. J. Lakington's Letters ate of suspense, doubt e pure precepts of the fluence on my life and hat the morality taught t, I resolved to reguf cursing and swearing, ion, I was soon able to nto violent passions, on rt, I have endeavored to disposition, and I prayable me to do so; a from evil words, actions uch satisfaction in my quer bad habits. I had Christian as I could, be e. The words of Christ ill do the will of God, ye And I cannot help bene means or other, be led of all such truths as are believed. But while we God, and of doing to not they should do to us; er be learning, and never ledge of the truth. Infi-

to a brute. Christianity 3." The observation of corroborates this, who, on te her Christian experid! I have been studying the boys and girls know plain simple reason is, of God, in seeking the he plain way which God rought to know the truth It is an indisputable fact, ous and striking exposicospel in the simple reland prudent in their own hidden from their view, derstandings, and feel in The gospel having been eir salvation, they know y know the truth, and it hand man to whom our laimed, "Since the world any man opened the eyes His conclusion was just, n wrought, which human ust be of God. He theredivine power. When the hin the pool, he went, and to the lopers to go and ts; and as they went they will, they came to know actrine he taught was of His will, he shall know of God." f God."

he is a fool. For if he be be to a gold mine? How a chain of pearl, or a knot

jects is always the mark of ind, poor in ideas, and still

ture can alienate the affections from the sole object that has engrossed them. This love knows no interis not a spark emitted from the blaze of prosperity and fanned with the soft breezes of carnal pleasure, but a flame enkindled by the Sun of Rightcousness, which many waters cannot quench nor

It is now that patience has "its perfect work," and the man is "perfect and entire, lacking nothing."
Now he glories in "tribulation which worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope and hope maketh not ashamed, because the love o God is shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost. And in proportion as a Christian's confidence, love, peace and patience are made perfect, so all the other graces of religion are matured with them." How deightful is this inheritance—surely it is a land flowing with milk and honey, of corn and oil. Is it possible that Abraham's spiritual descendants can remain cold or indifferent in regard to possessing this spiritual Canaan? Long since, we have heard there is much land to be possessed—when shall we make a simultaneous effort, and march through the host of our enemies to our glorious inheritance? Many false reports have been brought up concerning this land; but what shall they weigh when put in with the divine testimo ny; unbelief will magnify our enemies; but what shall stand before the power of God.

Suffer me now, my brethren, to appeal to your judg ment, and ask, what can be so important to the safety and harmony of the church as this state of holiness This is the centre of spiritual gravity—it is the mag net by which souls are bound together, and bound to the invisible world. Without this principle of holines the church would be as void of attraction and adhe ion as matter would be if destitute of gravitation. I is this divine principle that stills the noise of conter ding parties, that banishes clashing interests, that harmonizes discordant foelings, that conciliates unrec-onciled brethren. In a word, it prepares man for all the kind and sympathizing offices allotted him by di-vine providence. It is the zone by which the moral world is bound together. It is no less interesting in the family than in the church. What an emblem of heaven is that domestic circle, on whose every heart kindness has written her laws, in whose deportment towards each other the virtues and graces of pure and undefiled religion shine with unclouded lustre. There the noise of contention and strife is never heard, on that hallowed ground the cruel monster, jealousy never appears—there that charity that thinketh no evil has an undisturbed reign. Let us, my bretheren in the ministry, realize the importance of urging this doctrine on the minds of our hearers. Let us press it home to their hearts and consciences, and never rest until we see the fruit of it in their lives. Let exhorters make it the burden of their exhortation. Le class leaders lead their classes forward in this great work, and make it their chief study and labor to con duct each member to this promised rest. As private members, may we all awake, and cry mightily to God, imploring the fulness of his sanctifying love. -arise and shine-for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee!

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Methodist Magazine for March gives some bors of this denomination, in the remote parts of the Union, and among the Indian tribes.

An extract of a letter from Rev. Bishop McKen-

dree, dated in Tennessee, after a visit to the Wyan-dot Mission and attending all the Conferences of dot Mission and attending all the Conferences of the Church, commencing with that of Ohio and ending at Tennessee, says:—"The state of our affairs affords sufficient encouragement for the preachers to pursue their work with cheerfulness. The missionary appointed last year to visit the Indians in the bounds of the Missouri Conference, is continued. From the Tennessee Conference there are three Missionaries, two married and one single, sent to the Cherokee Is dians. It is made their business, principally, to preach the gospel to these people."

PENSACOLA.
The Rev. Henry P. Cook, of the Pensacola Mission

writes from Mobile, that though in consequence of many difficulties he has encountered, his success has been less than he had anticipated, yet some believes has been done. says he, "I formed a small society in the beginning of the year. Though several of the members have religion, in this place of moral darkness and desolathe public schools, the Scriptures, with religious tracts of various descriptions, are distributed to all who will read them. We have also lately-commenced a Sun-day School, particularly for the instruction of the coloured population. These measures, connected with the ministry of the word, and the means of grace in general, will finally be effectual, we hope, in accom-plishing a glorious reformation. I flatter myself that I have, at least, prepared the way for greater good the ensuing year.
"I have visited several small neighborhoods on the

Escambe river. I have succeeded in raising three or

prospect is still encouraging.
"I have extended the bounds of this mission to Mobile. This I have not at all regretted. Mobile is an interesting place; it is improving very fast, and ex-I have not spent much of my time here, as it was not embraced in the original plan of our mission. I have had very respectable and attentive congregations; believe religious impressions have been made, and I hope the consequences of my labors will be more fully is vast need for evangelical exertion in this country."

attended with a solemu sense of God's presence, and one siner professed to be awakened to a sense of his lost condition, who soon after died, it is said, in the triumph of faith. At the conclusion of the love-feast, which was a precious season, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to fifty-one communicants.

GRAND RIVER MISSION. Letter from the Rev. William Case, dated Niagar November 20, 1824.

An earlier extract from brother Crawford's letter the state of the Grand River mission, was inter agreeably to promise, in my last, of August 31; but the pressure of other business prevented. His letter of August 10, shows that the work of conversion was still going on; the school was doing well; the society vas advancing in spiritual attainments; the prejudices na neighboring tribe were doing away; and that native eachers were increasing in zeal and usefulness. The

following is an extract :—
"The common and the Sabbath schools are unusualy prosperous. Last Sabbath twenty-seven were pret; many more would attend if they had opportuni ty. Two Indian youths were lately converted, and the work of grace is going on in the hearts of our In-dian brethren generally; their prayers are fervent, and the exhortations of some are instructive, power

ful, and affecting.
"About sun-rise we meet at the school room for our morning devotion, when all join in singing, and two or three pray; the meeting is then closed, and all retire to their several employments. At a morning meeting lately, brother Davis, the aged chief, read prayers in the Mohawk. As we arose to sing our hearts were much affected with gratitude for the great things the Lord had done for us. The chief was so melted that he could not sing: he was so filled with peace and comfort that he fell on his knees, trembled. wept, and rejoiced. When the tune was ended we all kneeled down, and the chief prayed extempore The Spirit rested on the assembly in mighty power, and they glorified God with loud voices. Some were so filled with the blessed Comforter that they could scarcely walk home; and when I retired from th meeting, the old chief was heard in the woods alone shouting glory and praises to his Redeemer and Saviour. In all this I saw nothing of vanity or of art but the effusions of overflowing souls. The tears which

flowed, together with the weighty expressions of love and gratitude, evidenced the sincerity of their hearts. "Tuesday and Friday evenings are our stated times for public prayer-meetings; at these meetings all who are disposed are invited to pray. Here sin-ners and mourners are prayed for. If one is overtaken in a fault, they hasten to his relief, and they se dom cease their supplications till he is reclaimed from the error of his ways. The ardor which is manifeste on these occasions. I have seldom seen in other socie ties; so faithful are they to help one another on in the way to heaven: and the answers to prayer which they obtain are powerful, and sometimes overwhelming This was remarkably manifest at one of these prayer meetings lately. The commencement of the meeting was rather dull, but their wrestling and ardent prayer was soon succeeded by songs of joy, and shouts of praise. After a suitable season the meeting was con-cluded, and the congregation was advised to retire. The brethren, however, were in such a happy state of mind, that they were unwilling to separate, and they continued singing. As I retired to my lodgings, the melodious voices of these happy Indians reverberated hrough the woods with a solemnity I cannot forget Surely, thought I, this Scripture is fulfilled i The wilderness and the solitary place shall articles of intelligence respecting the Missionary la- be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blos som as the rose, Isaiah xxxv. 1.7

"ON EARTH PEACE-GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."

We have received some "Observations" on a "Re ply," to the "Strictures" published at the close of our last volume. But we consider the "Reply"unworthy of a serious notice, and therefore decline publishing the "Observations,"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1825.

ety will be continued in our next. If it maintains its souls. Our prayers and cries were speedily answerpresent pacific character, our object, we have reason ed, and signs and wonders have lately been wrought ne or two turned back to the ways to hope, will be obtained; namely, the cultivation of a in the name of the holy child Jesus. "Glory to God tinued in the columns of this paper-

the state of the churches in general prosperous, and were made fast in the hearts of the king's enemie

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

It is always a source of joy to me to hear of revivals DEAR SIR, of religion abroad, in distant places, in other societies, other churches, and in other denominations. But it is where I witnessed a blessed work of grace in the salcommunicants.

"Our colored members in this place seem very pious. Indeed I never saw so promising a society of blacks, so much devoted to God.

other churches, and in other denominations. But it is where I witnessed a pressed work of a very great accumulation of pleasure to witness the out-pouring of God's spirit among the people of my sure, that the walls are entirely demolished, yet we may say, to the praise of God, that they are well shared.

DEAR BROTHER.

nor the lares of the world, nor the charms of the creator are on the retreat, and are succeeded by a candid at turn can alienate the affections from the sole object tention to truth."—Religious Chronicle.

This revival Landau and the sole object will publish the intelligence, that some within a few tention to truth."—Religious Chronicle. weeks and months past, have here been brought "out in the month of September last. Since that time i of darkness into God's marvellous light," and are wit- has continued without much interruption, until more essing a good confession. We have received about than seventy souls have been brought to God. The ments to the cause of experimental and practical reli- adjacent towns. Underhill, Essex, and Richmond,

> ontinual prosperity of this church, is the uncommon nion and love, the uniform zeal, and the spirit of not where it will end. God grant it may never stop their wishes and exertions must be realized and crown- class are the subjects of the work; sometimes the

I have lately visited the towns of Pembroke, Hanon, and Hanover, where the people were entirely unequainted with our preschers or doctrines; the fields were white already to harvest;" such a flocking o hear the preaching of a free salvation I have seldom een; the Spirit of God attended the word, and many were led to seek; and, blessed be His name, they ere enabled to and a sin pardoning God. As it was mpossible for me, with my other engagements, to coninue very long with them, I engaged brother Gould, of Hull, to visit them; and God has owned and blessed his labors; so that we have now formed a regular ociety there, of about twenty members, of whom here is a large proportion of males and heads of families. Many others are vaiting for an opportunity to join the little united band of brethren. The congregations in those regions are very large; the serious and devout attention of every individual who attends the preaching is surprising, and there is scarcely a meeting but what there are somewho come forward requesting the prayers of God's people. There is a good prospect of an extensive spread of pure Christianity in those rerions. The mists of error and delusion appear to be flying from before the rays of celestial truth. The gospel, as preached by us, is indeed "the power of God to salvation." I believe God has his people and ministe: s in other denominations who are blessings to the church and the vorld, but I know of no system so calculated to represent the character of Deity amia ble, the way of salution plain and consistent, and to lead mankind of every description and moral complexion to repent and believe the gospel, as the system preached and enforced by our ministers. Praised be the Almighty, our parish is the spacious earth, our parishoners are the sous Jesus has bought with his precions blood, and the watch word which the Methodist Church gives to all her sons in the ministry is, "Observe! it is not your business only to preach so many times, and to take care of this or that society; but to save as many asyou can, to bring as many sinners a you can to repertance, and with all your power to build them up in that holiness, without which they cannot see the Lord." O that the great Head of the church would make us faithful.

So prays your friend and brother in Christ, B. OTHEMAN. Sandwich, Mass. Feb. 1825.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

DEAR SIR, Nothing can give a livelier sensation of joy the true Christian than to bear the glad tidings, that the Lord is pouring out his Spirit in any part of his vineyard; and that the principles of a pure gospel are striking their roots deep and wide in places formerly dry and barren. For some months an unusual desire has been felt among our brethren in this circuit for a more perfect conformity to the divine requirements, in mind and practice, and a good degree of interest is The discussion of the merits of the Education Soci- excited amongst us for the conversion of immort of sin, yet a few are still endeavoring to escape the pollutions of the world, and live according to the gospel of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour. The pious of different proper of God our Saviour of God our S stant denominations are much united, and appear to it assume an acrimonious character, it cannot be con- the true Prophet thought they perceived a cloud of mercy hanging on the skirts of the horizon, and hailed it as the precursor of good to Israel. The trumpets The Rev. Bishop Hedding arrived in this city on were soon sounded, the alarm given-and the sons Saturday last, from his northern tour. Although he of God shouted when they saw the enemies of the has not entirely recovered from the effects of a severe cross bowing before the Prince of the kings of the attack of fever, we are happy to learn that his health earth. Many who formerly ranked high in the serattack of fever, we are happy to learn that his health is improving. He was able to preach to a large and attentive congregation in the chapel in Bromfield's the Lord's side, and are flaming witnesses that Christ in this hemisphere, in all of which the Scriptures are Lane, on Sunday afternoon. In the course of his has power on earth to forgive sins; and that the relijourney, he passed through the western part of the gion of the Christian is no cunningly devised fable state of New York, to Upper Canada, returning by The work commenced in a very powerful and glorithe way of Lake Champlain and Vermont-meeting ous manner, bearing down all opposition, and carrying four little societies, and the most of them appear to be much devoted to God, and his blessed work. The ces, and visiting the churches in his route. He found The arrows of the Lord, touched with celestial fire the New England, Genesee, and Canada Conferen- along with it the honorable insignia of its author, God. in many places there were moderate revivals .- The and the slain were many. Indeed, nothing was heard meeting with his flock in this city, with whom he had for several days, but the cries of the wounded and the labored so long and so faithfully, was like the meeting groans of the distressed, till the breath of the Lord of parents and children, after a long and painful sepa- God came upon them; then bone came to its bone ration. Indeed, his presence seemed to inspire both and there was a noise, and behold a great army stood preachers and people with renewed ardor in their Mas- up, emancipated from the thraldom of sin, and bearing ter's service We do not recollect ever to have heard about them the hallowed signs of adopting love. In realized in days to come. We have a considerable society in this place. The society of colored people is in quite a flourishing state. We are now about beginning a Methodist Chapel; it will be a near and comfortable house; we calculate it will be completed the tremendous scenes that will be disclosed at the crowds flocked to the Redeemer, crying for mercy; in the course of this winter. When this is accom-plished, I have scarcely a doubt but that we shall vewhen I and all who hear me shall be assembled before families have been visited and remarkably blessed. the Lord and Judge of all, I expect to give an ac- One venerable gentleman, aged eighty years, we count of my ministry: I now call upon every trans- reckon among the happy redeemed number. Up-A communication has also been made by the Rev. Rev. Noah Laney, on the subject of his engagement at St. to testify that this is the doctrine I have preached to Church in Monument, where the work first commentation has also been made by the Rev. gressor in this house to be ready, in that dread hour, wards of thirty have joined the Methodist Episcopal the ship, as if to atone in some measure for their guilt, and the ship are the ship as if to atone in some measure for their guilt, and the ship are the ship as if to atone in some measure for their guilt, and the ship are the ship as if to atone in some measure for their guilt, and the ship are the ship as if to atone in some measure for their guilt, and the ship are the ship are the ship as if to atone in some measure for their guilt, and the ship are t Noah Laney, on the subject of his engagement at St.

Augustine. We make a few extracts.

The last South Carolina Conference I was sent as a missionary to St. Augustine. Being conscious of any insufficiency for so important a trust, I lifted my insufficiency for so important a trust, I lifted my insufficiency for so important a trust, I lifted my heart in fervent prayer to God, that he would direct and sustain me in this arduous enterprise; and though I cannot boast of great numbers who have turned to God, yet I indulge a hope that a few have been at subjects of converting grace.

The first quarterly meeting after my arrival was attended divine service performed by the Chaplain. Church in Monument, where the work first commenced up to this town have been graciously visited with refreshing showers, and we have good reason to believe that the Lord will continue to water this part of his vineyard to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.' God grant that it may then appear that you are not only hearers, but doers of the word."

REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

Duxbury, Mass. March 4, 1825.

Burlington, Vt. March 1, 1825.

To the estify that this is the doctrine I have preached to you to-night—'Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.' God grant that it may then appear that you are not only hearers, but doers of the word."

REVIVALS.

Burlington, Vt. March 1, 1825.

Burlington, Vt. March 1, 1825.

Burlington, Vt. March 1, 1825. TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

I have just returned from a visit to Jerico, Vt. blacks, so much devoted to God.

"About a dozen have joined our Church this year; and many who are not of us, are very friendly and attend the preaching of the word. God is indeed working for us in this place. Prejudice and bigotry the Lord is favoring us with frequent visitations of sons of Levi shall have passed round many times more,

wenty into our society, and hope they will be orna- work also continues, and is spreading rapidly into the have all in succession been favored with tokens for What appears so promising to the prosperity, to the good. Indeed, should this work continue to spread for months to come, as it has for a short time past, I know prayer and faith prevailing among the members. The till the earth is filled with the glory of the Lord! In zens of this Republic, by their industry, prodence and most revivals of which we have accounts, a particular ed with success, as indeed from the first they always youth, sometimes the aged; it is not so in this. Here thers. may be seen, from the child of eight or nine, to the man of more than sixty years; all bowing together at discourses to us useful, moral, and political instrucequal sincerity, that he had put off the work of re-pentance so long. The converts in this revival are emarkably bright. The direct witness of the Spirit is a blessing which the most of them enjoy, to their great comfort and satisfaction. They seem also to be teadfast in faith, and joyful in hope. Surely, "this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."— storm, which menaced her with frequent destruction

> I will only add that the Lord has favored us in Burngton with some gracious tokens of his mercy.-Twelve or fourteen have been hopefully converted from the error of their ways, and united with our society. O pray for us, dear sir, that God may continue threatens the last ligament by which they are to display the power of his grace in this, and every part pended. of the world.

NOAH LEVINGS. Yours respectfully.

Our Baptist brethren in Norfolk, Va. have recently organ Seaman's Friend Society, for the propagation of the Gospel mong seamen in that port. They contemplate erecting a oating chapel; and one of the members has commenced the ion of a book of hymns for the use of seamen.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT FOR PRAYER The Committee of Arrangement chosen at a "meet-Superintendents and Teachers, of different Meeting will be held on the second Monday evening in March, at the Old South Vestry in Spring Lane, at alf past six o'clock.

The Superintendents are respectfully requested to aske a memorandum of the tir chools commenced, the names of the Superinter the whole number of Teachers and Scholars who have een in the school, the average number who attend each Sabbath, the average time of their continuance in school, the cause of their leaving, and the number of those who have made a public profession of religion: for the purpose of communicating it at this meeting. The number of Teachers and Scholars to be stated separately.

STEPHEN THAVER. EDMUND PARSONS. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, John Gulliven.

The Traenta's Officials, or Sunday Scholar's Magazine, is published monthly by the American Sunday School Union, at the low price of 37½ cents per annum, or 25 cents if eight copies are taken. The interesting simplicity of this little work speaks much in its favor, and the short stories it contains are of a kind well calculated to please and instruct those for whose use they are especially designed. We cordially recommend the publication to our youthful readers, for whose information we subjoin a sketch of its plan.

"The moral and religious improvement of youth is the particular design of this little work. It contains short and familiar addresses on important Scripture subjects, historic facts, Sabbath school anecdotes, bi-ographical sketches and obituary notices of children. etry, and such other articles as may tend to inter

Spanish Bibles .- Stereotype plates have lately been procured by the American Bible Society, for the whole Spanish Bible. It is from the Madrid edition of the Padre Scio, published in 1797. A handsome octavo edition of the Bible has just been printed from these plates, making 1180 pages.

The New-York Daily Advertiser, speaking of this edition, has the following remarks :-

very scarce and command a good price. As the Society sell the copies at the very low price of \$1 50, merely covering the cost; we would suggest to mer-chants trading in those parts, that it might be well for them to send parcels of these books to the ports where they trade. We have no doubt they will find such a market as well as prove profitable to themselves, while they are promoting the objects of that Institu-

Sabbath Day Amusement .- The National Intelligencer of February 2d, gives an account of a splendid entertainment given on board the United States Ship of the Line North Carolina, on the Sabbath preceding. of the Line North Carolina, on the Sabbath preceding. The party, to the dishonor of the country, consisted of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, Com. Rogers, Com. Morris, Com. Patterson, Mr. Kelly of the Senate, Mr. Vance of Ohio, Mr. C. Johnson of Kentucky, Mr. Carey of Georgia, Mr. Whipple of New-Hampshire, Mr. Ingham of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Williams and Vance of North Carolina, of the House of Representatives; besides a number of other citizens, making about forty in the whole. They left Washington in a steam boat on Saturday evening, and were received on board the Saturday evening, and were received on board the North Carolina, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Here they were greeted with cheers, music, and the firing of cannon, and after visiting the various parts of

Washington on Saturday—true—but with a full knowledge that they could not return before the Sabbath. A man may lift his ox or his ass out of the ditch on Sunday, but he is not authorized to drive him into it, for that purpose on Saturday.

The Quarterly Meeting of the "Methodist Female Mite Society," will be holden in the Vestry of the South Methodist Chapel, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m., Per order, SALLY SLACK, See'y.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW PRESIDENT. Friday las, being the day appointed for the inauguration of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States of America, was celebrated in this city, and the principal towns and villages in New Eq. gland, by the discharge of artillery, the ringing of bells, public entertainments, bon-fires, and other de monstrations of joy. May the wisdom of the government add continually to that joy-and may the citipiety, bear honorable testimony that they are worthy of the blessings they inherit from their pilgrin h

The present is a most interesting moment, and so it discourses to us userus, moras, and pounce instruc-tion. It teaches us alike the weakness and the wis-

For the ories space in the field, or sa ges in the cabinet—presiding over our national con-cils. After steering the state vessel amids many a he Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."—
The last account I received, thirty-six had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jerico. I have not learnt that any as yet have joined the other denominations. The principal instruments in the hand of God of this great and goal work are brothers Mceker the great the great the great the great the great price on Stowe Circuit the present is the present who labor on Stowe Circuit the present is storm, which and retiring to find repose in scenes where the battle and the breeze are heard and felt no mote. They have performed their brief but glorious parton the great thearte of human action, and are to longer the most imminent — we have seen them successively relinquising their command, and retiring to find repose in scenes where the battle and the breeze are heard and felt no mote. They have performed their brief but glorious parton the great thearter of human action, and are to longer the public eye. Their brief but glorious parton the great the great the great properties are the great the great the great properties are the great the great the great properties are the great properties. us—their wisdom has given as security—their ele-quence breathes in history—and their virtues are seen in their influence over society:—but where are their forms? The hand of time has touched them with decay; the scath of years is upon them: like withere eaves, most of them still hang upon the tree of ex nded. Sad yet salutary are the reflections which the pic

we see before us all the inage of decay:—the broken scythe, the fractured hop glass, the withered trunk—and, finally, the paliet of the painter himself. A voice seems to whisper with "Man, in all his greatness and his glory, is at be but a compound of weakness and mortality." Ar this is the moral lesson which is taught us when wese the last of our revolutionary heroes, who can filter presidential chair, about to exchange the care and bustle and parade of public life, for the stillness, the consolations and simplicity of retirement. All that in mortal in this venerable band will soon pass away and be forgotten. Matter will return to matter, and the hands which have been armed with power will be come " clods of the valley;" but the wis these patriarchs were endowed will still live in the in stitutions which they assisted to create. In these we shall find their minds vigorous and unfading, whenthe shall find their minds vigorous and unlading, when the when their several of the Superintendents, and Scholars who have the number who attend the of their continuance of their continuance. Shall find their minds vigorous and unlading, when the forms which they animated shall have blended into the tomb—posterity will in its turn become the ancestors of a new race—but the memorial of mind will stand on the plains of time, like the primits of the continuance. the Egyptian deserts, illustrating the greatness, yet marking the frailty, of those by whom they were erected. The ruins of the Coliscum still remains the where shall we find the remains of its builders? Time has been more merciful to the marble, than to the man. In a short time it may be said by those who are to come after us-" Where are the heroes of yo the fathers of the Republic? May it be the pride of our posterity to point; through a series of generations, to the political institutions of our country, still enimpaired, and to say—"behold in the the wisdom of our fathers—behold in us their virtue and their valor!—National Journal.

# THE ALLEVIATOR

Among the many inventions for mitigating the ains and miseries incident to human life, the Aleviator, a machine for removing sick and wounded people from bed, may be classed among the most useful. By it the hed of sickness and distress is directed of many of its woes, and those hours of pain and vretchedness, which are the harbingers of approaching dissolution, are rendered more tolerable Believing it would subserve the cause of humanity to bring this useful invention into notice, we select the two following from a number of certificates signed by medical and scientific men of the first respectabilichine itself may be examined at the store of Mr.

Mr. J. C. Jenckes having requested my opinion of his machine for raising the sick and wounded from bed, I have examined it, and found it well calculated for the purpose. In order to test its practical utility I desired him to convey it to the Massachusetts Gene ral Hospital, and have repeatedly employed it there; particularly in a case of fractured thigh, accompanied with delirium, and found it highly useful. Considering it, therefore a valuable invention, I very heartily for commend it for the use of hospitals, and for all private

Grant, No. 9, Union Street.

patients who may be in need of it.

JOHN C. WARREN. Boston, June 16, 1823.

Lynn, 25th Feb. 1825. DR. CHOATE, -This comes to you by the hands of Mr. Jenckes, the inventor of an apparatus for raising from the bed, persons whose infirmities or injuries from fractures or other causes have usually rendered

a long confinement necessary.

Mr. Jenckes is furnished with numerous certificates from eminent surgeons, respecting the adrantages of his machine, and in justice to his mechanical ingentiity and philanthropic character, I subjou an account of an important case, In which, I feel assured, the pe tient's life has been preserved by the assistance of the

R. T. respectable lady, aged 55, unusually corps lent, by a fall on the ice fractured the right high high at the neck. The usual reduction and dressings we attended to, and during the first two weeks the processing the strength of the stre tient appeared to do well. It was then discover that by the continued pressure on the back and hips. flammation had taken place and gangrene and more cation were rapidly succeeding. The state of he fractured limb, the size of the patient, and the nerve excitement under which she labored, precluded of predered any arrangement than necessary rendered extremely inconvenient, the necessify dressings to those diseased parts. The patient was raipedly sinking, and in the opinion of an eminent survey of the patient surve geon who was called in consultation, there was but a faint prospect of a recovery.—At this critical period Mr. Jenckes visited Lynn, bringing with him one of the period o his machines, which was immedediately employed, a to the facilities afforded by this in the frequent dressing ings now become necessary, I am ready to attribute rapid recovery of the patient from her dangers

situation.

That the advantages of this invention may be wide ly extended, and suffering humanity relieved of many of its burdens, is the ardent desire of

Your obedient servant, JOHN LUMMUS, M. D.

Nineteenth April.—Professor Everett will delive an address at Concord, on the 19th April, in comment oration of the 50th anniversary of Concord battle.

A bill has been brought into the Legislature of Lower Cash da for the relief of the Methodists in that Province. A priscipal object of it is, to secure to them the right of marriage by their own ministers, and according to their forms of religion

INDIANS.

tribe of The Chiefs of the Seneca tribe of In-the New York Legislature against the the Amount them. They say that "The It is a fact that such a petition has been pres hat is not the whole truth. The Seneca tribe is

of that is not the conde that is not the conde that is not the conde that is not the petition in question is from the latter.

"and the petition in question is from the latter."

"arty is composed of men who have heard the his party is composed of men who have heard the nunce it, and who are incensed agr ries and Christian Indians, because they canot bear reproof for their evil deeds. And yet the cipal blame lies at the door of white men. Tra-who live on the vices of the Indians; tiplers and ers who live all the skins and black hearts, fill the heads of aco, of white skins and black hearts, fill the heads of again Indians with insinuations against their real riends, and instigate them to deeds of opposition. These ret men, who broke up a missionary establishment in this tribe about a year ago, by pleading a law the state which prohibited the residence of whites the state which promoted the residence of white Indian lands, but which was never intended to ap he men, who prepared this petition, and induced In-lians to sign it; and who very probably procured heir assent while they were half drunk. On this point decitor of the Utica Recorder remarks. ne camor or the Ottor meconder remarks; "We ven be fully disclosed, it would implicate more white en than red ones, in the charge of wilful and nisrepresentation. We have no doubt of this and we hope that the individuals concerned w eld up to public contempt."

Against the representations of this famous petition, and may name a few facts. The tribe in question, and everal others, reside within a few miles of Buffalo, ast winter the member from Buffalo, who is neither sionary nor preacher, bore testimony in the New fork legislature to the good character of the teachers happy effects of their instructions on the astry and moral conduct of the believing Indians. veral stations in New York are near to many ents, where ministers and Christians, and nemies of religion also, have opportunity to know eachers and their pupils: and where they are occaly inspected by the board which directs the mis-What they do is not done in a corner. And it uterly incredible; that a station should have been nitinued for many years in the cofidence of the nrch, if its influence had been so baleful as the

e petition represents. distance may be ignorant of these cts; but they ought to avoid retailing paragraphs, proachful to the followers of Christ and to Christ elf, unless they have some knowledge of whence they are derived .- Ch. Mirror

During the present Revival at Hamilton College, pious student went into the room of one of the few nt opposers to converse with him. He became ery angry and treated his pious friend with much His friend told him Christians were pray or for him; He replied, "Tell Christians I do ant they should pray for me." His friend was faith st he had made stung like a scorpion in his soul called that evening on his friend, asked his pardon lies the that evening on his friend, asked his particular, and invited him to his room.—On his arrival he requested him to pray with and for him; and was in deep distress of mind until several days after, when he found joy and peace in believing.

# A NEW THING.

The following is the title of a pamphlet recently printed in this city, and which, we are told, the curi www find at No. 45, Washington Street.

"A SERIOUS CALL in Christian love, to all people the form of a letter to Henry Colman, minister of e Unitarian Independent Congregational Society, in dem, Massachusetts......Being an answer in part, to a Book which he read to his people on the 7th December, 1824, at the opening of a new meeting house. Also, an Appendix to the same, being an address in Love to all people, particularly those who hold the dectrines of Calvinism and Universalism.—Writter by Erasus Hanchett, a Servant of the Lord, an in-habitant of the town of Lima, New York, now in Sa lem on his Master's business.—"The land of" Lynn "and the land of" Salem and Marblehead, "by the way of the Sea beyond" Boston; "the people which sat in darkness, saw great light, and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung" -Boston: Printed for the Author."

As this is an age of wonders, we think it right to ention, that another new pamphlet has come to our knowledge, to which is prefixed the following-

ADVERTISEMENT.

I have lately had some deep mysteries unfolded to my mind, concerning the meaning of the Revellations, which I presume was never before unfolded to a mortal being in the same way, since John the divine wrote them. I speak not in a boasting feeling, for I have nought to boast of. What have I that is good, but what I received of God? These mysteries were und to me in the visions of divine light, in a miraculous manner. Boasting then is excluded; as huanity in me has no claim to any praise: of itself, is at do nothing. "Not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy ame give glory," for condescending to unfold these ings to a frail worm of the dust. I have also been moved upon by the Spirit of Truth to commence writing the same, in order to publish them for the good of the spiritual minded throughout the world—as non-can fully understand what I write, further than they become spiritual. "The spiritual man, (said Paul judgeth all things" needful for him to know about God. I also say, from a sense of duty, that I expected. commence publishing the same in Philidelphia, is fore part of next summer, in pamphlets of 24 parts of the part of next summer, in pamphlets of 24 parts of the part of the pa ted, in five or six numbers. Th whole will be forwarded to subscribers as they come, for afty cents in advance. My friends, as we different parts of the world, who may se , and feel an interest in spreading a work, that th pirit of God requires me to write and publish for the cting as my agents in obtaining subscribers—for arding their names—places of residence, &c. to me t No. 290, North Third street, Philadelphia, an

N. B .- In each town and neighborhood of m friends, one is sufficient to write and forward name

HULL BARTON. Boston, 2nd mo. (Feb.) 23d, 1825.

Case of Clothes taking fire .- It should be incule

throughout the country, and enforced upon ever throughout the country, and enforced upon ever the mind, that at the moment when her clothe caught fire, instead of running for help, shall instantly lie down upon the floor, and if nece from the progress the flames have made, roll over twice, it would in a great proportion of it can immediately extinguish them. While standard the fire will appear to the fire will be fire with the fire will be supported to the f with two the stinguish them. While stand street, the fire will ascend with great rapidity, justicet of paper held by one corner, and lighted the standard will consume in a moment; but if cottents are hid horizontally, it will be proceed much as the standard will be the case with a sheet of paper latter floor. Running, very much increases the standard will be the case with a sheet of paper latter floor. Running, very much increases the standard will be the case with a sheet of paper latter floor. INDIANS.

LANZ.

y, the ringing of

s, and other de-

om of the govern-

and may the citi-

try, prudence and

t they are worthy

their pilgrim fa-

moment, and so it

our Republic. It

ness and the wis-ority of mind over

s views, as in the

rs, we have seen in the field, or sa-in the field, or sa-per amidst many a seel amidst many a seen destruction— the most imminent the impairment selinguishing sharing

the most imminent relinquishing their see in scenes where see in scenes where and felt no more, at glorious parties and are no longer yery has defended curity—their elo-cir virtues are

eir virtues are seen

ut where are their

hed them with de-

em : like withered

on the tree of ex-neir dry fibres, and nich they are sus-

ions which the pic-

e us all the images ne fractured hour-nally, the pallet of

his glory, is at best

ght us when we see

es, who can fill the

inge the cares and

or the stillness, the

ement. All that is

soon pass away and

to matter, and the

vith power will be

I still live in the in-

reate. In these we

unfading, when the

after age will sink

s turn become the

memorials of mind ike the pyramids on

the greatness, yet

om they were erec-

n still remain, but

its builders? Time

said by those who e the heroes of your public? May it be t; through a series institutions of our

y-"behold in them

for mitigating the

human life, the Al-

sick and wounded

among the most use-

d distress is divested

hours of pain and

bingers of approach-

ore tolerable. Be-

cause of human-

into notice, we select

of certificates signed

observe that the maat the store of Mr.

uested my opinion of

k and wounded from

and it well calculated

et its practical utility Massachusetts Gene

ly employed it there; d thigh, accompanied y useful. Considering

n, I very heartily re-als, and for all private

N C. WARREN.

n, 25th Feb. 1825. you by the hands of

apparatus for raising infirmities or injuries

ave usually rendered

numerous certificates ing the advantages of is mechanical ingenu-

I subjoin an account feel assured, the pa-

y the assistance of this d 55, unusually corpued the right thigh book ion and dressings were irst two weeks the pa-

OR.

wisd

s to whisper

mortality,"

INDIANS.

The Chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Inhave petitioned the New York Legislature against the
gof missionaries amonst them. They say that "The
for the white people make them bad friends and bad neighfore these men came among them, and their young men
fore whiskey."—Eastern Argus. ENT. ated for the inau-President of the elebrated in this ages in New En

It is a fact that such a petition has been presented:
that is not the whole truth. The Seneca tribe is that is not the moote truth. The Seneca tribe is rided into a "Christian party," and a "pagan parad the petition in question is from the latter. is party is composed of men who have heard the pel, but believe not; men who love whiskey too to renounce it, and who are incensed against to renounce to, and who are incensed against bear reproof for their evil deeds. And yet the cipal blame lies at the door of white men. who live on the vices of the Indians; tiplers and vile persons, who hate all that is good; these of white skins and black hearts, fill the heads of an Indians with insinuations against their real Indians with instituted against their rear the men, who broke up a missionary establishthe men, who broke up a missionary establishnt in this tribe about a year ago, by pleaning a law the state which prohibited the residence of whites Indian lands, but which was never intended to apreligious teachers. And these are doubtless men, who prepared this petition, and induced Inand who very probably procured to sign it: assent while they were half drunk. On this point ell assent while they recorder remarks; "We to say, that could the history of this paganish peion be fully disclosed, it would implicate more white gion be fully disclosed, it would implicate more white gen than red ones, in the charge of wilful and gross insepresentation. We have no doubt of this fact; and we hope that the individuals concerned will be eld up to public contempt."

dup to public contempt."

Against the representations of this famous petition against the representations of this failings petition, amay name a few facts. The tribe in question, and the tribe in question, and the tribe in question, and the tribe in question and the tribe in qu ast winter the member from Buffalo, who is neither nissionary nor preacher, bore testimony in the New York legislature to the good character of the teachers, nd to the happy effects of their instructions on the ndustry and moral conduct of the believing Indians. the several stations in New York are near to many ite settlements, where ministers and Christians, and nemies of religion also, have opportunity to know teachers and their pupils: and where they are occaly inspected by the board which directs the mis-What they do is not done in a corner. And it orly incredible, that a station should have been nued for many years in the cofidence of the rch, if its influence had been so baleful as the ore petition represents.

Editors at this distance may be ignorant of these its; but they ought to avoid retailing paragraphs, melf, unless they have some knowledge of the carce whence they are derived .- Ch. Mirror.

During the present Revival at Hamilton College. ious student went into the room of one of the few elent opposers to converse with him. He became and treated his pious friend with much His friend told him Christians were prayfor him; He replied, "Tell Christians I do ant they should pray for me." His friend was faithin making known his desire; but the dreadful reest he had made stung like a scorpion in his soul. invited him to his room. On his arrival he uested him to pray with and for him; and was in distress of mind until several days after, when found joy and peace in believing.

# A NEW THING.

The following is the title of a pamphlet recently rinted in this city, and which, we are told, the curimay find at No. 45, Washington Street.

"A SERIOUS CALL in Christian love, to all people a the form of a letter to Henry Colman, minister of the Unitarian Independent Congregational Society, in salem, Massachusetts......Being an answer in part, wa Book which he read to his people on the 7th Deber, 1824, at the opening of a new meeting house. Also, an Appendix to the same, being an address in love to all people, particularly those who hold the rines of Calvinism and Universalism.-Written Erastus Hanchett, a Servant of the Lord, an initant of the town of Lima, New York, now in Samon his Master's business.—"The land of" Lynn, and the land of" Salem and Marblehead, "by the by of the Sea beyond" Boston; "the people which stin darkness, saw great light, and to them which sat the region and shadow of death, light is sprung pp. 20. w-Boston: Printed for the Author."

bowledge, to which is prefixed the following ADVERTISEMENT.

I have lately had some deep mysteries unfolded to tal being in the same way, since John the divine wrote them. I speak not in a boasting feeling, for I have lought to boast of. What have I that is good, but that I received of God? These mysteries were unolded to me in the visions of divine light, in a mineulous manner. Boasting then is excluded; as humanity in me has no claim to any praise: of itself, it can do nothing. "Not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy name give glory," for condescending to unfold these things to a frail worm of the dust. I have also been wed upon by the Spirit of Truth to commence writing the same, in order to publish them for the good of the spiritual minded throughout the world—as none can fully understand what I write, further than they sources in different parts of the world, who may see this, and feel an interest in spreading a work, that the sprit of God requires me to write and publish for the sood of mankind, will please to heave it their mite, by eting as my agents in obtaining subscribers—forwarding their names—places of residence, &c. to me, at No. 290, North Third street, Philadelphia, any line after the second apping menth. 1825. ne after the second spring month, 1825.

N. B.—In each town and neighborhood of my dends, one is sufficient to write and forward names, to to save postage. HULL BARTON.

Boston, 2nd mo. (Feb.) 23d, 1825.

Case of Clothes taking fire.—It should be inculcated throughout the country, and enforced upon every smale mind, that at the moment when her clothes are caught fire, instead of running for help, she should instantly lie down upon the floor, and if necessary from the progress the flames have made, roll over see or twice, it would in a great proportion of instances immediately extinguish them. While standing exect, the fire will escend with great rapidity, just as sheet of paper held by one corner, and lighted at its bottom, will consume in a moment; but if cotton runsants are haid horizontally, it will be proceed much looky, as will be the case with a sheet of paper laid upon the floor. Running, very much increases the

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA.

Decisive victory of the Patriots—Termination of the war in Peru.—Lieut. Campbell, of the United States Navy, who left Callao on the 22nd of December, arrived at Norfolk on Monday last, bringing with him the official account of the decisive victory obtained by the combined armies of Calombia and Peru, under General Sucre, over the Spanish Royal forces at Ayachuco on the 9th of December. According to the rolls taken from the enemy, it appears that they had 9310 men on the field of battle, while the liberating army had only 5780. This brilliant victory terminates the contest between Spania and her colonies. The whole territory of Peru has submitted to the authority of Bolivar. All the royal army, with its artillery, magazines, and stores of every description, have been surrenagazines, and stores of every description, have been surrendered into the hands of the Patriots. The power of Spain is America is now lost for ever. She no longer holds a foot land on this continent. The long agony is over—the new world is emancipated. Bolivar has proved himself worthy of word is emailipated. Solver has proved missin worth of the unbounded confidence which was reposed in his talents and patriotism. At the head of a victorious army, after a succession of splendid triumphs, at the moment of his highest success, he has determined to surrender into the hands of the people the absolute power with which they had invested him. This is the climax of his noble deeds, and entitles him to the appellation which has been emphatically applied to him—the Washington of the South.—N. Y. Observer.

We are indebted to Mr. Fabrega, son of one of the Colombian Senators, who arrived here in the schooner Monkey, from Chagres, for voluminous files of Spanish papers. He is the bearer of despatches for the Colom-Minister at Washington. Mr. F. informs, that the French, in conjunction with Spain, nad sent despatches to Bolivar, advising him to crown himself, and that they would protect him in such an event taking place. These despatches were sent by Bolivar to the Colombian Congress.—New York Gaz.

Latest from Smyrna.—By the ship Sally Ann, Edes, arrived at this port on Saturday last, in 61 days from Smyrna, we learn that positive information had been received that a portion of the Greek vessels had left Hydra the 25th of December, intending, it was supposed, to attack the Turkish fleet. Canaris was among them, with a fire ship given him by the Greek government. The Captain Pacha was at Constantiople.-M. H. R.

Emancipation of Slaves .- Mr. King, of New York, has submitted a resolution to the senate, for future consideration, of the following import; that as soon as the portion of the public debt, for which public land is pledged, is paid off, then the whole of the public land and the net proceeds of future sales, be appropriated to aid the emancipation of slaves, and the removal of them and other persons of color to any territory or country without the limits of the Union; and that the faith of the United States be pledged for the inviola-ble application of said avails of lands accordingly. Read and ordered to be printed.

Increase of the Navy.-The Navy Commissioners under date of the 18th inst. have issued proposals, for timber, masts, &c. for three ships of the line, three frigates of the larger, and three of the smaller class for three sloops of war, and four schooners, to be delivered at the navy yards at Washington, Gosport, Balti-more, and Charlestown, Ms. on or before the first day May next.

Great State road.—A large meeting was held in the Assembly chamber in the capitol, in the city of Albany, on the evening of the 24th ult. to take into consideration the subject of a great State Road from the Hudson river, westward through the southern tier of counties, as recommended in the Governor's message. The meeting was composed of gentlemen from the counties of Orange, Ulster, Greene, Delaware, Tompkins, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Steuben, Alleghany, Catagaugus, and Chatauque, and a resolution was adopted to petition the legislature to make appropriations for carrying the recommendation of the governor into effect. gislature to make appropriations for carrying the ation of the governor into effect.

The ship Colossus, Captain Marshall, which sailed from New York a few days ago for Liverpool, has a cargo on board of 1330 bales of Louisiana Cotton, reighing 518,990 lbs. and she is only 390 tons burthen the value of the cargo is estimated at \$10,00

On Saturday, 25th ult. medals were deligered by the President of the United States, in Washington city, to Major Generals Brown, Scott, Macomb, Har-rison, Gaines, and Porter, and Brigadier General Miller, for gallantry displayed, and services performed in the late war with Great Britain.

The Board of Engineers have awarded to Mr. John Bruce, of Kentucky, the premium of one thousand dollars—he having presented to the Engineer Depart ment the most approved invention for the removal of the Sawyers, Planters, and Snags, in the Mississippi

Burning Springs .- There are several springs on he farm of Mr. Allen Loomis, in Middlesex. New ANOTHER NEW THING.

As this is an age of wonders, we think it right to logs, conveyed the gas from one of these springs, about mation, that another new pamphlet has come to our twenty rods to his dwelling, where it answers all the twenty rods to his dwelling, where it answers all the purposes of oil and fuel, for light and heat. He burns it in cooking stoves as well as others, and so powerful is it, in combustion, that if the doors be shut, it throws the girdles from the top, to obtain vent; if confined, m mind, concerning the meaning of the Revelations, it would burst the strongest stove. Tubes are used for lighting the different rooms.

Destructive Fire at St. Thomas .- We have been fa vored with the perusal of a letter dated St. Thomas, Feb. 15th, giving an account of the destruction of ha the city by fire on the 12th. It broke out at 8 o'clock in the morning, and raged with great fury for severa hours, destroying every house and store at the leeward of the spot where it began, with the exception of one fire proof store, and some dwelling houses on the top of a hill. Four or five hundred houses, including the small houses occupied by negroes, were destroyed, and more than 500 families were left houseless. The families de spiritual minded throughout the world—as none can fully understand what I write, further than they become spiritual. "The spiritual man, (said Paul) indeeth all things" needful for him to know about 60d. I also say, from a sense of duty, that I expect to commence publishing the same in Philadelphia, in the forepart of next summer, in pamphlets of 24 parts each, issuing one about every month till the whole is completed, in five or six numbers. The whole will be forwarded to subscribers as they comewal, for fifty cents in advance. My friends, as well as others in different parts of the world, who may see the subscribers as they comewal, for fifty cents in advance. My friends, as well as others in different parts of the world, who may see the subscribers as they comewally to the subscribers as they comewally the subscribers as they com it was owing in a great measure, to the aid of the crew of the United States schr. Grampus, that they were

st it was owing in a great measure, to the sid of the crew of the United States sebr. Grampus, that they were faully checked.

It was at first apprehended, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the signal for a rising among the negroes; but it was found to be the result of the folly and carelessances of a superstitions woman. She had lost two ducks, and resorted to the following expedient to discover the threft. She lighted a candle, having first stuckit full of pins, for the purpose of putting the third to such pain as to compel him to make confusion, and left the house for a few minutes.

The results of the fully area and flavore interest that the shade the should never enter his being unable to such pain as to compel him to make committed. When Desha made some excuse the shade of two clusters are the shade of the compelance of the court of the strong of the shade of the shade

DESHA, THE MURDERER.

A few weeks ago, we stated, that Isaac B. Desha the son of the Governor of Kentucky, had been tried for the murder of Francis Baker, and found guilty.— The facts in the case were of such a nature that not a shadow of doubt remained that he was the perpetrator of the infamous deed. A new trial however, was granted, and if that should prove ineffectual, the pardoning power, which, by the constitution of Kentucky is vested solely in the Governor, will doubtless be in erposed for the relief of the foulest monster that walks upon the earth. The following particulars are given in the National Advocate from a letter written by a genfleman in Lexington, who attended the trial. N. Y. Observer.

The late Francis Baker, Esq. was a gentleman of learning and talents from New Jersey, and was edu-cated as a lawyer under the late Attorney-General Woodruff, and removed to Natchez about nine years ago, where he became the proprietor and conductor of public journal.

In September last, he sat out on a journey to his native State, on horseback, and had necessarily to pass through the State of Kentucky. An attack of fever on the road compelled him to remain some days at Lexington to recover sufficient strength to pursue his journey. In this enfeebled state he left Lexing ton on the first of November, and rode to a place called the Blue Licks, where he lodged. The next morning he rode to Doggett's Tavern where he fell in with ne roue to Doggett's Tavern where he fell in with Isaac B. Desha, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, and breakfasted in company with himand, a large party of Desha's acquaintances. In this vicinity resided the murderer, his father, and father-in-law.

The deceased was an entire stranger here, but he knew that Captain Bickley, with whom he had become acquainted at Natohan limit of the stranger here.

acquainted at Natchez, lived in this neighborhood, and feeling still too weak to continue his journey, he inquired the way to his house, with the intention of remaining there a day or two. Desha professed to be well acquainted with Captain Bickley, said that he lived off the main road, that he was going to ride that way himself, and offered to show him the house. This fatal offer was accepted, and after breakfast they rode off together from Doggett's, each on horseback, in the presence of a number of persons who witnessed their departure! Desha with nothing about him but a horse-whip, heavily loaded with lead, and dressed in a round-about jacket, without a coat or over-coat. In or 3 hours afterwards, or between ten and eleven o'clock, Desha was seen in possession of the horse, saddle-bags, and pocket-book of the decessed, under the following circumstances. On a by-read, or bri-dle path, gloomy and retired, the country mountain-ous and covered with wood, leading from the main road to Desha's, lives a man by the name of Ball, about two miles from Desha's. To this man's louse, the horse of the deceased ran up, and one of his sons got on him and rode off in search of the owner. He had ot proceeded far when he met Desha on the path very much agitated, his hands and clothes stained with blood, and carrying a pair of saddle-bags or his arm, which were afterwards found in the woods with the ends cut open, and proved to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's, and the same that Desha was seen to carry on his arm. Desha claimed the mare (it was a white mare of a remarkable appearance the deceased rode) as his property, and said he had just bought her of a man who owed him and could not pay the money; got on her, and took the boy up behind and rode off. In a few minutes afterwards, Desha's horse ran up to the same house, without a bridle, and another son of Ball put on a bridle and rode off in pursuit of Desha, who he knew to be the owner. He had not gone far, when he met Desha and his brother on the mare; a pocket-book was in Desha's pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good pantaloons' pocket. apportunity of observing, for it dropped out of his pocket, and he dismounted and handed it up to him. The pocket-book was afterwards found in the woods cut to pieces, and in evidence it appeared to be the same with which the decased lot Doorett's, and the same that was seen in Desha's pocket. When Desha left Doggett's he had neither saddle-bags nor pocket-book; it would have been observed if he had, for he was clad in a roundabout jacket, with shallow pockets. It also appeared in evidence, by a man residing at Desha's that he oversees here will be said to be the contraction of Desha's, that he never came home until evening, that he then walked round about the house with a pair of addle-bags on his arm, peeped in at the door, went off without entering, and returned in two or three hours without the saddle-bags. He had been married

not quite a year to a respectable woman, who was so terrified at his manners and appearance, that she insisted upon going to her father's next morning, and actually left his house. The day after the murder a glove was found which roduced no alarm; but the following day the saddlebags were found in the woods, empty, and the ends and led to a further search of the woods, when the pocket-book was found cut to pieces, and in a hollow tree not far distant eight shirts with the warks cut out, a vest, a handkerchief, and four pair of stockings, and Desha's bridle tied to a tree where his horse had slipt it. The search was prosecuted, and the spot where the murder was committed was identified from the appearance of the ground; but the body was not for until the 8th, six days after the deed was committee, when it was discovered in a gully, where it had been dragged about 190 yards down a hill. The scull was fractured by repeated blows of a heavy loaded whig or the breast two bruises in the shoulder, and the throat cut from ear to ear, a shock-ing spectacle of human barbarity. There was a deep cut on the left thumb, from which it would appear that there was an endeavor made to ward off the fatal knife, and that the helpless sufferer was still conscious of his dreadful situation. The body was stripped of every thing but the shirt, which was marked "Francis Baker,"with durable ink, a vest, stockings, and one glove on the right hand. The next day the pantaloons were found, very bloody, and in the watch fob \$70 in United States' bank notes, wrapped around a silver dollar, which had escaped the eye of the murderer; the watch gone; and at the distance of 200 yards the coat and hat were found, the latter much broken by the blows on the head; and at a short distance, Desha's

The discovery of the horse of the deceased in the possession of Desha led to his apprehension at the house of his father-in-law, who is said to be a man of great respectability, and who, indiginant at the injured honor of his family, declared that he should never enter his house again, whether he was condemned or acquitted. So satisfied was he of his guilt, that he and his terrified wife at once abandoned him to his fate. Indeed, it

The chapters and lodges in the western part of New York, propose to establish a "Masonic Semi-nary of labor and learning," for masons' orphans. It is to consist of a farm of five hundred acres, an cademy hall sufficient for 100 students, and 6 mechan

General Lafayette, with his Son and Secretary sal out from Washington on the 23d ult. on his tour through the Southern and Western States.

The committee appointed last November in New York, to collect subscriptions for the family of the late Captain Shaw, who was murdered by pirates, acknowledge the receipt of \$1034,50.

General Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough, N. H. revolutionary officer, has recently assembled at a dinner twenty-two of his compeers in arms, twelve of whom were at the battle of Bunker hill.

It has been mentioned as an uncommon circum tance in the late election of President of the United States, that of the 213 Representatives in Congress, every one, was present in Washington City—and only one member was unable to attend from ill health. is another singular fact that since the adoption of the Constitution two states only have supplied the Presidents of the Union—viz. Virginia and Massachusetts
—Of the first five Presidents, Washington, John ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONROE, only one, ever had a Son, and he is now elected the Sixt President of the United States—and that during the life time of his father.—Evening Gazette.

Curious Bequest. A Bachelor Gentleman, who came from England a few months ago, lately died in the neighborhood of New York, and had directed by will, that the whole of his personal property, amount-ing to about \$20,000, after the payment of 200 pounds in legacies to his servants, consisting of a female, with him at the time of his decease, and a boy who left him a short time since, be equally divided between ten of the oldest maids resident within ten miles of his late and native abode in England .- Nat: Adv.

A woman named Pattie, the daughter of Dr. Moses Pattie, of Upper Canada, was lately engaged as a seamstress in the family of Justus Vidator at Salmor River, in New York. Mrs. Pattie had been married but her husband had left her. The son of Mr. Vida Mrs. Pattie had been married tor made overtures to her to become his wife, but this she refused, on account of her previous marriage Young Vidator, however, was suspicious that she had given a preference to another, and, to be revenged, locked himself and Mrs. Pattie in a room, when, with musket, he killed the victim of his ungoverned passions; and then, to screen himself from the guilt, tended that the house had been beset by Indians, who had killed the woman by discharging guns through the window. He has been arrested.

Dreadful Accident. At Middleton Colliery, on Wednesday evening, one of the most shocking accidents occurred which it has ever fallen to our lot to record. From the best information we could procure on the spot, it seems almost certain that the imprudence of one of the miners, who, with the rest, was ers. just leaving off his work, has brought this destruction and misery upon himself and his unfortunate fellow workmen. He took off the top of his safety-lamp and an almost instantaneous explosion was the consequence, which killed no less than twenty-three of the poor workmen on the spot. Besides these, four others received very severe injury, and were taken as soon as possible to Leeds Infirmary, where some hopes are entertained of their recovery. The bodies of all those who have been killed have been found except two; some of them are in a shockingly mangled state others appear to have perished more by suffocation. than from the injury sustained, as their bodies exhibit no marks of violence. Eng. Paper.

ALBANY, February 26. Execution of a Murderer .- The desire of the greater portion of the community, particularly of the lower and uneducated classes, to witness public executions, has ever appeared to me extraordinary if not unaccountable. Perhaps, however, it is only a less refined manifestation of the same feeling which induces play-going people to prefer deep tragedy to com-edy. At all events, it seems to be an evidence that people in general prefer crying to laughing. As the poet says, "there's bliss in tears." This was the day poet says, "there's bliss in tears." This was the day assigned for the execution of John F. Van Patten, for the murder of Mrs. Schermerhorn, a few months since, in the county of Schenectady; and although the place of execution is afteen miles distant from Albany, place of execution is fifteen miles distant from Albany, and the roads exceedingly bad, yet at an early hour this morning, it seemed as though every carri: a and wagon in the city was in motion, and the people were pouring forth from town by hundreds. The story of the hardened sufferer is a brief one. He was a respectable young man of about 26, and taught a school in the town of Rotterdam. It appears that he was paying his addresses to a young woman, and that Mrs. Schermerhorn cautioned her against marrying him. Her merhorn cautioned her against marrying him. Her the contrary the sight of them became grievous; as the viewed them as under a fatal delusion, and in danger of external perdition. his addresses to a young woman, and that Mrs. Scher-merhorn cautioned her against marrying him. Her parents interfered, and he was desired to discontinue his visits. He therefore went to a neighbor of Mrs. S. and borrowed a gun, under the pretext of hunting squirrels. With this, at noon-day, he proceeded to the house of Mr. S. went in, and after bidding good morning, asked Mrs. S. who was sitting by the fire with her mother and children, to give him some tow for wadding. As she rose and turned from him to go up stairs and get it, he discharged the contents of the gun into her back, and she fell and expired instantly. An effort was made to prove insanity, but in vain. Nor was the horrid deed the effect off a sudden gust of passion; for it appeared in evidence that on a former occasion a match had been broken of between him and another female, and he then declared that if such a case ever occurred again, he would kill the person who should produce such a result. It also appeared that the day before the commission of the crime, he inquired of a man whether death would most certainly ensue from a shot in the head or body. Efforts have been made to procure a pardon or a commutation of punishment; but the executive very properly, conpunishment; but the executive very properly, considered it too aggravated a case to warrant an interposition of the prerogative of mercy, and I am told that he has appeared hardened and indifferent to his fate to the last. He is now no more.

P. A. Early, accused of committing a murder in Georgia, has been arrested in Alabama, after a des-perate struggle, in which he killed one man and mor-tally wounded another.

three quarters or four fifths of the expense for bells now in use. It was invented in Illinois. It is a simple triangular bar of cast steel, hung up by one comer. Three hammers of different sizes are placed near the centre, which strike the base by means of turning a crank. Sounds are produced every way as loud and pleasant as from the common bells.

On the 14th of November there was seen at Munich between noon and one o'clock, a very curious phe menon. The Alps, covered with snow, appeared to approach nearer to Munich, and presented an imposapproach nearer to Munich, and presented an impos-ing curtain, many parts of which were completely en-lightened. The valleys and the projections appeared to be distinguishable, but the summits appeared as if on fire. Long rays of flame appeared to rise above them, and to disappear in the air. Professor Gruithug-sen thought that he perceived through his telescope, that these appearance were every to to an importuous wind. these appearances were owing to an impetuous wind, which raised the cnow of the Alps to a height of 8000 feet.—Perhaps others, in reflecting on the facts, will find other causes for them.—Chr. Spectator.

M. Fresnel presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, at their session in May last, the model of a lamp for light-houses, which has since been put to the test of experiment, and found to succeed perfectly. The lamp has two concentric wicks, and is calculated to burn less than half a pound of oil in an hour, and it burn less than half a pound of oil in an hour, and it gives a light which is equal to that of forty-eight lamps of Carcel, and may be seen at the distance of six leagues. The effect is produced by surrounding it with demi-cylindrical lenses placed horizontally, which refract the light so as to give it a direction parallel to the horizon. By means of cylindrical lenses, and mirrors placed obliquely over and under the lamp, most of the light which issues from it is thus thrown into a horizontal direction. A horne of four times the size herizontal direction. A lamp of four times the size above-mentioned, and burning a pound and a half of oil in an hour, would give a light equal to three hundred lamps of Carcel, and by using Oil Gas, it is confidently expected that the light will equal in intensity four hundred such lamps. Such is the peculiar appearance of this tamp, in consequence of the refraction of the light, that it can be readily distinguished from any other ligh in the neighborhood. A lamp of the largest kind would present the appearance of a bar of fire nearly six feet in height.—Bulletin Universel, Au-

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Some of the Agents for the Herald seem to have overoked the request which appears on the first page of every number, viz .- "In making communications, to be very particular in giving the names and residences of subscribers, and the amount to be credited to each, in all remittances." The reasonableness of this request, and the necessity of a strict compliance with it is apparent, from the consideration that in so large a list of subscribes, there are many persons bearing the same name: therefore, unless the Agents who make remittances give the residence as well as the names of the persons for whom they remit money, it will be difficult for the publisher to tell to whom such remittance should be credited.

Agents are also requested to state whether the remitances are intended to be applied to the payment of the last year's subscriptions, or to that of the present year. By so doing, they would greatly facilitate the publisher in balancing the old accounts purchased by him from the former publish

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. George Carpenter, to Miss Mary B. Oliver; on Sunday evening, Mr. Joseph R. Warren, printer, to Miss Elizabeth T. Haley, of Biddsford, Me.

EPZZDeth T. Haley, of Biddeford, Me. In Lynn, February 17, by the Rev. D. Fillmore, Mr. Ben-jamin Homan, to Miss Sarah Dow, both of Lynn; February 27, by the Rev. D. Fillmore, Mr. John Homan, to Miss Hannah Clough, both of Lynn.

# DIED.

In this city, George Washington, youngest son of John and Lucy Elliot, aged 12 weeks; on Saturday last, Mr. Henry L. Barnes, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H. aged 32; on Friday last, Mr. Joseph Wates, aged 21 years. At Rainsford Island, Mrs. Mary Scribner, aged 25. In Hingham, on Saturday last, George Miles, aged 5 years, son of the late George Miles, Esq. merchant, of baltimore.

In Feeding Hills, Con. George Kilby, aged 4; he fell on an even penknife, which pierced through his eye to his brain. In Scituate, Mass. on the 3d inst. Mr. James Harvey Jacob,

In Weymouth, Capt. Charles Leach, aged 32. In Upper Makefield, Penn. on the 12th ult. Mrs. Jemima-Howell, widow of Joseph Howell, of that township. The de-ceased was a daughter of John Eurroughs, formerly of the township of Trenton; had she lived till the day of her burial, the 14th, she would have been just 100 years of age; she was a pious and respected member of the Fresbyterian Church at Newtown.

In Westbrook, Capt. Gowen Wilson, aged 40. He had been

he viewed them as under a fatal delusion, and in danger of eternal perdition.

In Chatham, on the night of the 10th ult. Mr. William Bolles, aged 76, the day before he was in common health, ate his supper as well as usual: his wife being in bed with him, never perceived or heard a groan or struggle. In the morning found him a lifeless corpse.

In Sharon, Vt. Mr. Samuel Fletcher, aged 55. He was on a visit to his friends in Vermont, where he was taken sick, and died in a few days; and the first intimation his family had of his death was the arrival of his corpse at the door.

his death was the arrival of his corpse at the door.

# SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

TUESDAY, March 1-Cleared, schooner Diana, Atkins,

Mobile.

Mob

two weeks the pit was then discovered the back and hips, ingangrene and mortifig. The atnte of the attent, and the nervous labored, precluded or nient, the necessary res. The patient was ion of an eminent suration, there was but a - At this critical period aging with him one of ediately employed, and in the frequent dressum ready to attribute ant from her dangeress. vention may be wide

anity relieved of man LUMMUS, M. D.

Everett will deliver 9th April, in common of Concord battle. ogiclature of Lower Case that Province. A princi-the right of marriage by their forms of religion.



CHARITY. A Paraphrase on the 13th chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians. Did sweeter sounds adorn my flowing tongue

Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung; Had I all knowledge, human and divine, That thought can reach, or science can define And had I power to give that knowledge birth, In all the speeches of the babbling earth; Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire, To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire; Or had I faith like that which Israel saw, When Moses gave them miracles and law; Yet, gracious CHARITY-indulgent guest, Were not thy power exerted in my breast, Those speeches would send up unheeded prayer; That scorn of life would be but wild desnair: A timbrel's sound were better than my voice; My faith were form, my eloquence were noise CHARITY-decent, modest, ever kind; Softens the high, and rears the abject mind; Knows with just reins, and gentle hand to guide, Betwixt dull shame and arbitrary pride, Not soon provok'd, she easily forgives, And much she suffers as she much believes Soft peace she brings wherever she arrives, She builds our quiet as she forms our lives. Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even, And opens in each heart, a little heaven.

Each other gift which God on man bestows, Its proper bounds and due restriction knows; To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power, And finishing its act, exists no more Thus, in obedience to what heaven decrees Knowledge shall fail, and prophecy shall cease; But lasting Charity's more ample sway, Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay, In happy triumph shall for ever live, And endless good diffuse and endless praise receive. As through the artist's intervening glass Our eve observes the distant planets pass,

A little we discover, but allow That more remains unseen than art can show; So whilst our mind its knowledge would improve, (Its feeble eve intent on things above.) High as we may we lift our reason up. By faith directed, and confirm'd by hope Yet are we able only to survey Dawnings of beams, and promises of day. Heaven's fuller effluence mocks our dazzled sight. Too great its swiftness, and too strong its light; But soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd. The Sun shall soon be face to face beheld. In all his robes, with all his glory on, Seated sublime on his meridian throne. Then constant faith and holy hope shall die One lost in certainty-and one in joy : Whilst thou, more happy power, fair CHARIPY, Triumphant sister, greatest of the three, Thy office and thy nature still the same, Lasting thy lamp and unconsum'd thy flame, Shalt still survivo Shalt stand before the host of heaven confess'd, For ever blessing-and for ever bless'd.

# OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY HITCHINGS. Died in Lynn, December 17, 1824, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Jabez Hitchings, aged 40. She was a daughter of the Rev. Obadiah Parsons, deceased, for-death of a sister, for whom she mourned, Louisa merly a settled minister in Lynn. Of her early life, springing up, and putting her hands together, said, and the views she entertained of experimental religion, the writer has no particular knowledge. Her situation in youth was favorable to the cultivation of sisters in heaven." From that time, she began to her mind, and she improved her advantages with much have meetings, in which she would exhort her brother assiduity and attention. Her reading and general and sister to pray, and the whole family to kneel; and prepared her for emissionce in the circle in which she moved. But she knew not God. And while she sought happiness in the pleasures of the world, she such fervency, that I looked on her with astonishment. Christ. The world, with all its gifts, left her poor and der mercies," has answered my prayer. At the age wretched indeed. In this way she lived for more than of four years, she made some striking observations on liar circumstances, in early life, she imbibed a strong "lie nor steal," concluding her address with the quesshe was afterwards united; and seldom, if ever, attended any of their meetings. But the ways of God are above the thoughts and wisdom of man. While the was confined at home, suffering under the influence was confined at home. sin, she obtained pardon through Jesus Christ, about the first of January following. Soon after this, she united with the Methodist Church, and adorned her profession by a life conformable to the gospel, till she was called away by death. For a number of years her bodily sufferings were great; but she supported them with patience and Christian resignation. The last four years of her life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the Discussion of the life she enjoyed much of the life she enjoyed

fering, a great part of the time; she was abundantly supported by the grace of God, and enabled to say,

the room, she said, she wished to see me once more before she died; and thanked me for all my kindness and attention. When she was asked the state of her mind, she replied, "this is the happiest day I ever ex-perienced. O! how good is God." After some couversation, in which she expressed the fullest confidence in God, she requested me to sing a favorite hymn of hers; and by turns she would join and sing, with a strong voice and a full soul. When prayer was roposed, she said, "pray and praise."

After this, she continued a short time; but so weak

and feeble, as not to be able to speak but little: but she was waiting her exit with joy and holy triumph. When her friends perceived that she was dying, she was asked if Christ was precious; to which she replied, "yes! yes!" and shortly after expired without

Thus lived and died our beloved friend and ister in Christ. But she will long live in the memo ry of her friends and relatives! May her family and ends, profit by her life and death, and be prepared " Blest friend! thy voyage of life is o'er,

Thou 'rt landed on a happier shore, Where love and virtue reign; Where spirits good and pure as thine, Best in celestial glories shine, Secure from mortal pain." Lynn, Feb. 1825.

MEMOIR OF LOUISA PETERSON.

D. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

DEAR BROTHER. The truth of our Lord's declaration-" Out of the nouth of babes and sucklings thou hast ordained praise' —is often exemplified, at the present day; and may I not add, that every such case affords new evidence in support of Divine revelation. The subject of the following memoir, (furnished me by her mother,) was the daughter of a Mrs. Peterson, of the town of Malta, county of Saratoga, N. Y. Soon after I was appointed to the Saratoga Circuit, in the summer of 1822, I became acquainted with the family, and in my visits took notice of Louisa, who was then about three years She was a most interesting child. Possessing a countenance beautiful and expressive, and an eye indicating deep thought beyond her years. She was nd easy in her behavior, and peculiarly attentive to what was said on the subject of religion. I frequently spoke of her, as a prodigy, and told her would not keep her long, as I viewed her fast ripening for the kingdom of glory: With these remarks, I submit the notice of her life and death to your consideration. If thought worth of a place in the Herald, the publication of it would be gratifying to her parents, and perhaps useful to Yours, with respect,

SAMUEL HOW.

Cambridge Circuit, N. Y. Dec. 22, 1824. December 7, 1824. At your request, I proceed to give you a brief account of my little daughter, lately removed from me, by an afflictive, yet merciful dispensation of Provice. Louisa Peterson was born November 1st, 1813,-and died, in her sixth year, July 6th, 1824. it had ever been my constant prayer respecting her that God would own her as his child, and render her distinguished by peculiar devotion to his service When only two years old, she expressed to me her sympathy, in my loss of an infant, about that time, saying—"O! mother, how sorry I feel for you!" itaving replied to her, that my babe was at rest in heaven, and that, if a good girl, she might go and see her sister again, I beheld her wiping tears from her eyes, while she said,—"Mother, I shall go to heaven." Not long afterwards, seeing me weep over the clothes of my departed infant, she remarked, "it is better off -we must all die soon." At three years of age, being From that time, she began to knowledge rendered her an interesting acquaintance, and when, in compliance with her request, we had all was a stranger to internal peace, and the salvation of and thought, surely God, in the "multitude of his tenthirty years; a stranger to God, and the consolation a sermon delivered at a public meeting; and on re-enjoyed by the poorest Christian. From some pecu-turning home, warned her brother and sister, not to prejudice against the Methodist Society, with whom tion, "what will become of you, if you do?" Seeing ence of disease, she was introduced to the Rev. George did she follow me to my chamber, and ask me to stop Pickering, then a stationed preacher in Lynn. This providential interview was rendered a blessing to her; and the religious impressions which were made on her our humble posture of supplication. If any of the fammind, never wore away. His visits were repeated, by her request, and were rendered a lasting blessing bor, it was her invariable practice to notice and check Nine years last October she became actual them. In more than one instance she became my quainted with Mr. Pickering, and began deeply to teacher, gently reproving me for a supposed neglect feel concerned about her future and eternal salvation. "to pray at the table," and in private; but when told After many anxious hours and pungent conviction of sin, she obtained pardon through Jesus Christ, about "Well, you should take me with you." She frequent "Well, you should take me with you." She frequer

God. To one of her class members she said, "These earthly ties will soon be broken; but you will not forget me, I shall welcome you to heaven."

The Sabbath before her dissolution, she seemed quite on the verge of heaven. When for some time, she had not been able to speak aloud, she requested her little daughter to read to her, and then to sing, and she joined with her and sung with an audible voice, parts of a number of hymns. At evening, she sent for the writer to call and see her. On entering the room, she said, she wished to see me once more the carthly invited me to pray with her: As I arose, she looked at me to pray with her: As I arose, she looked at me and said—" I am better." From that time she seemed that spring, his spirits revived, the blood was stanched, and he mounted his horse again, and on he went in the same frame of spirit, till he had finished a journey of near thirty miles, and came at night to an inn, where he greatly admired how he came thither, and that his horse had brought him there without his direct that his horse had brought him there without his direct toon, and fell not that day, which had not passed with the and once thought of his dear wife, or children, or any other earthly concernment. But having drank of that spring, his spirits revived, the blood was stanched, and he mounted his horse had finished a journey of near thirty miles, and came at night to an inn, where he greatly admired how he came thither, and that his horse had brought him there without his diverned that his horse had brought him there without his diverned that his horse had finished a journey of near thirty miles, and came at night to an inn, where he greatly admired how he came thither, and that his horse had brought him there without his diverned that his horse had brought him there without his diverned that his horse had for heaven. The same frame of spirits, till he had finished a journey of near thirty miles, and came at night to an inn, where he greatly admired how he came thither, and that his horse had Her faculties were continued, in mercy, through many hard struggles, which attended her in the course of the night. Another morning dawned; I asked her if she would get up, and she answered, yes. I took her up, when she folded her cold arms round my neck; then reached them towards, and embraced others, as they came to her, in succession. The silver cord of life was breaking; she looked towards the bed, and I laid her upon it. Her features were composed, as she "fell asleep in Jesus," and, in a few minutes, her soul took its flight to the "paradise of God."-" The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taker away; blessed be his holy name!" ELIZABETH PETERSON.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. A YOUNG PREACHER'S FAREWELL.

My friends who are striving in glory to dwell, With tender sensations I bid you farewell.

The moments of pleasure together we've spent, To see them now closing but makes us lament.

In sweet conversation our minds we express'd. While love kindling raptures arose in each breast. In preaching and praying and singing we found

To different stations we now must repair. Commending each other to heav'n's kind care, Though mountains, and valleys, and rivers divide, This urion of spirit shall always abide.

What sext shall befall us we now cannot tell, How deep the afflictions on earth we may feel, Or where we may wander in this world of wo, Or when through the valley of death we must go.

While am proclaiming salvation aloud, Or joyfully singing where multitudes crowd, n some lonely desert perhaps you may be, Where no friendly mortal your sorrows can see.

or you may wander forlorn and distress'd, Till some rocky tower invites you to rest When cedars are waving their boughs o'er your head, Till nght's sable curtain the earth overspread.

Whilestars with dim twinkling pierce thro' the deep glo A voice seems to utter from you azure dome, " Though venting your sorrows with birds of the night, You'l soen be rejoicing with angels of light."

Or while you are happy with friends all around, And in the kind blessings of heaven abound, O'er some dreary mountain perhaps I may go, Through violent tempests or cover'd with so

Through some trackless forest perhaps I may stray, Till night's dismal horrors compel me to stay. To take up my lodging on bare freezing ground, Where owls and herce monsters are screaming around

Unseen by companions and chilled with cold, The hand I now give you, in death I may fold, Resigning my spirit to his blessed hand, Who still guards his people in every land. O had we no Saviour to whom we could fly,

How soon all our prospects would wither and die; But Christ our Defender his goodness proclaims, In cities and deserts, in waters and flames. Through great tribulations on earth we must go,

To reach those bright mansions where joys ever flow, Where juvenile raptures will sweetly go on, When millions of ages in heaven are gone.

POR ZION'S HERALD.

Extract of a letter to a young Preucher in the New

England Conference, from his father. To hear that your health was good, and your situation agreeable, was highly gratifying, and called for thankfulness to the great Giver of all good; but to hear of your prosperity in the divine life, your attach ment to the cause and interest of Christ, your fervor of soul in striving to spread the gospel and bring the wandering sinner home to God, surely was a subject most gratifying of all. We can hid you God speed in spreading the glorious gospel of our Lord and Saviour and in striving to build up his kingdom here below.— But two things appear to be necessary in order to acheavenly flame burning in the soul. This teaches heavenly science, and opens the understanding to receive that knowledge of things earthly which will qualify a man for usefulnes in life. The second is, to se those precautions that are necessary to preserve bodily health: for without this our usefulness is at an end. A man with decayed lungs and emaciated body, can be of little use in the world. Therefore, to pre-serve our bodily health is to perpetuate our useful-

# HOLY MEDITATION,

Or a remarkable account of a minister who rode thirty miles, the greater part of the way in a trance; related by Mr. Flavel, and generally supposed to be the pious Flavel himself.

A minister, being alone on a journey, and willing to make the best improvement he could of that day's solitude, set himself on a close examination of the state of his soul, and then of the life to come, and the manner of its being and living in Heaven, in the view of al those things which are now pure objects of faith and hope. After a while, he perceived his thoughts began last four years of her life she enjoyed much of the Divine presence; and drank deep from the wells of salva tion. Her soul was athirst for full salvation in the blood of the Lamb.

Last May, her consumptive complaints began to assume a more alarming appearance; and from that time she was confined to her house, and for the most part to her room. But though she was deprived of the public means of grace, and a subject of extreme suffering, a great part of the time; she was abundantly winter?" she said, "I shall not live until winter;" and arain, in allusion to the same subject, her language

and follow it with the remark—"how good that seems to me!" Sometimes, in the simplicity of her heart, and the fulness of her joy, she would exclaim, "how to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to these great and astonishing to fix, and come closer to fix, and come closer. supported by the grace of God, and enabled to say, supported by the grace of God, and enabled to say, again, in allusion to the same subject, her language was, "how sorry you will be when I die!" So consiste family, who were very dear to her, and for whom acquainted with Christ, the struggle was great between living and dying: but she was enabled to give them. She often expressed great greatitude to God, for his goodness and mercy towards her; and much affection and respect for him, who was instrumental in leading her to Christ. She was not without some seasons of heaviness and powerful temptation; but they were, generally, succeeded by greater joy and peace, leading her to Christ. She was not without some seasons of heaviness and powerful temptation; but they were, generally, succeeded by greater joy and peace, and a brighter evidence of her acceptance before God. As she drew nearer the close of life, she appeared to lose sight of the world and its concerns; and was more and more absorbed, in the contemplation of eternal things. A few weeks before her death, the writer called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-called to see her, and found her very

alighted, the innkeeper, (being formerly acquainted with him,) came to him, and said, with some astonishment, "O sir. what is the matter with you? you look like a dead man." "Friend," replied he, "I was never better in my life. Show me my chamber, cause my cloak to be cleansed, burn me a little wine, and that is all I desire of you for the present." Accordingly, it was done, and a supper sent up, which he could not touch, but requested of the people that they would not trouble or disturb him for the night. All this night passed without sleep, though he never had a sweeter night's rest in all his life. Still the joy of the Lord overflowed him, and he seemed to be an inhabitant of the other world. The next morning, he was early on horseback again, fearing the divertisement of the inn might bereave him of his joy, for he said it was with him as with a man that carries a rich treasur about him, who suspects every passenger to be a thief; but within a few hours, he was sensible of the ebbing of the tide, and before night, though there was a heav enly serenity and sweet peace upon his spirit, which continued long with him, yet the transports of joy were over, and the fine edge of his delight was blunted. He many years after called that day one of the days of Heaven, and professed he understood more of the life of Heaven by it than by all the books he ever read, or discourses he ever entertained about it.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

MR. BADGER.

The following extract is from St. Augustine's Conssions. I select it for the Herald, because it sheds a peculiar lustre on the amiableness and piety of his excellent mother.

"After her marriage with my father Patricius, she endeavored to win him over to the service by the am-iableness of her manners, and patiently bore the injuries of his unfaithfulness. She still looked for mercy, that, learning to believe in thee, he might become chaste. His temper was passionate, but his spirit benevolent. She knew how to bear with him when angry, by perfect silence and composure: and when she saw him cool she would meekly expostulate with him. Many matrons, in her company, would complain of the blows and harsh treatment they received from their husbands, whose tempers were yet milder than that of Patricius; when she would exhort them to govern their tongues, and remember the inferiority of their condition. And when they express their astonishment that it was never heard that Patricius, a man of so violent a temper, had beaten his wife, or that they were ever at variance a single day, she informed them of her plan. Those who followed it thanked her for the good success of it; those who did not, experienced vexation. Her mother-in-law at first, was irritated against her by the whisper of servants. But she overcame her by mild obsequiousness insomuch that at length she informed her son of the slanders of those backbiters, and desired that they might be restrained. Thus she and her mother-inlaw lived in perfect harmony. It was a gift, O my God, thou gavest to her, that she never repeated any of the fierce things which she heard from persons who were at variance with one another, and was conscientiously exact in saying nothing but what might tend to heal and to reconcile."

Tha celebrated Segur, on Female Education, justly emarks, " Heaven, in creating woman, seemed to say to man, behold either the torment or delight of you present and future existence. Give a direction to this being, calculated by the extreme pliancy of her mind, to receive all the impressions you may wish to pestow on her. It is another self which I offer you; in taking charge of her, you ought in a certain de-gree to identify her with yourself! Her breast sus-tains and nourishes us; her hands direct our earliest steps; her gentle voice teaches us to lisp our first expression; she wipes away the first tears we shed, and to her we are indebted for our chief pleasures. In fact, nature seems to have confided man to her continual care: the cradle of infancy is her peculiar charge, and her kind compassion smooths the bed of

# YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

GOOD RULES AND MAXIMS. Given by a School Master to his Pupils.

I. When in company the conversation turns on an bsent person, and you are called to express an opinvays fancy that very person is standing silent behind you, looking over your shoulder and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak rudently, and with due regard to his character. II. As far as possible, when you come to be your

own masters, avoid contracting debts—try to do with-out every thing you cannot pay for, and when pru-dence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day in paying it. Your affairs will then never get into confusion—you will always know exactly you stand with the world. III. Set a high value on your word in all things-

be sure you never make a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform. The high- in a place near the stable, and endeavored to get est compliment your neighbors can bestow on you will be to say-"his word is as good as his bond-you may licit faith in what he says." place in

IV. Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige you in turn.

V. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well on what course will be at one most honorable, humane, and advantageous, in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting

VI. Choose your company among men of virtue. regular habits, and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed in a good model. This will save you much trouble, and re in the end greatly to your advantage. - Salem Obs.

# JUVENILE EXPOSITOR...NO. 58.

GEN. xli. 9. I do remember my faults this day. How could one, who had been suffering in prison with daily expectation of execution, forget a fellow prisoner, from whose virtuous conversation he must have derived much instruction and consolation, while in his gloomy confinement? How anxious and trousure is subjecting you to any trouble, it would have earned as the world and the world are consolated by t bled was he, on the morning after his dreams; when nal things. A few weeks before her death, the writer called to see her, and found her very calm and peace-ful. She observed, "my work is done." "I have pain in the best down and washed, desiring, fif were the absoluted and an amaking to be gone. But few, if and a subject of prayer, and should be impatient to be gone. But few, if any ments of the will of a present them in the present the will of a present the will of a present them in the present the will of a present them in the present th

pray thee, and bring me out of this house: for index was stolen out of the land of the Hebrews; and here I have done nothing that I should be put into the do have done monaing to pass on the third day, which we geon. And it came to pass on the third day, which we Pharach's birth day—that he restored the chief bulk unto his butlership again; and he gave the capi Pharach's hand; yet, did not the chief ber Joseph, but forgot him. This was, inde fault: he forgot an innocent sufferer! He th more of his kind friend—it was well with him thought not on Joseph. Youthful reader, has a forgotten the kindness of a friend, perhaps a pare Has present enjoyments buried th sufferings, and of thy deliverer? Has honor and n ferment obliterated a remembrance of former alter ty? Remember thy faults, and amend thy ways.

### THE GATHERED

MONITOR .- No. 2. OF THE ONLY WAY TO HEAVEN.

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Math. vii. 13. The kingdom of heaven is not to be entered but be it must be taken, as it were, by assault, like violence: it must be cance, is strait and assault, is a besieged place. The gate is strait and narrow, must bow, we must bend, we must make ourselves li must bow, we must bend, we must make ourselves little to gain admittance. The great gale, which opens wide, and is passed by multitudes, leads to perhicu. All broad and smooth ways are dangerou. We to us when the world favors us, and our life seem void of trouble. Crosses and difficulties are the unertuant of the way to heaven. Let us beware, therefore, going on with the multitude, and let us seek the trace of the few; let us follow the footsteps of the sain along the craggy paths of repentance; climbing on the rocks, seeking secure places in the sweat of our face, and expecting that the last step of our line should still be a violent struggle to enter the name gate of eternity.

We are not predestinated by God, but to be made conformable to the image of his Son; to be fastened as he was, to a cross; renouncing, as he did, all tenu al pleasures; and to be content, like him, in the mi of sufferings. But, blind as we are, we would be down from this cross, which unites us to our Ma We cannot leave the cross, but we must also foresh Christ crucified; for the cross and he are inseparable Let us then live and die with him, who came to show us the true way to heaven; and let our only fear he, lest we should not finish our sacrifice on the same al tar, whereon his was consumed. Alas! all our en deavors here, tend to be more at ease, and thereby withdraw ourselves from the true way to heaven We know not what we do. We do not comprehe the mystery of grace, which joins a beatitude w tears, pronouncing the mourners happy. The way which leads to a throne is delightful, although itshoul be overgrown with thorns. The way which leads to a precipice is dreadful, although it should be covered with roses. We suffer, but we see heaven open; we suffer, but with a willing mind; we love God; and are

From " Wesley's Survey of the Wisdom of God," be. In the neighborhood of Demonte, as one descer rough the upper valley of Stura, towards the middle of the mountain, there were some houses in place called Burgemoletto, which on the 19th of Mar in the morning (there being a great deal of sno were entirely overwhelmed by two vast bodie snow, that tumbled down from the Upper Alps. two rast bodies bitants were then in their houses, except one Joseph Rochia, a man of 50. Two and twenty persons were buried under this mass of snow, which was 60 English feet in height. Many men were order to give them assistance; but were not able to do them the least service. After five days, Joseph Rochia got upon the snow. (with his son and two brothers of his wife) to try if they could find the place under which use and stable were buried; but they couldnot However, the month of April proving very hot, and the snow beginning to melt, this unfortunate man wa again encouraged to use his best endeavors. On the 24th, the snow was greatly diminished, and he conceived hopes of finding out his house by breaking the ice. He thrust down a long pole, but the evening coming on, he proceeded no farther. His wife's brother dreamed the same night, that his sister was still alive, and begged him to help her. He rose early is the morning, told his dream to Joseph and his neighbors, and went with them to work upon the saw where they made another opening, which led them to dies in its ruins, they sought for the stable, which was about 240 English feet distant, and having found it, they heard a cry "help my dear brother." Beinggreat ly surprised as well as encouraged by these word hey labored till they had made a large opening. through which the brother went down, when the si ter, with a feeble voice told him, "I have alway trusted in God and you, that you would not forsit me." The other brother and husband then well down, and found still alive the wife about 45, the ter about 35, and a daughter about 13 years of age. These they raised on their shoulders to men above, who pulled them up, and carried them to a neighbor ing house; they were unable to walk, and so waste

that they appeared like mere shadows. In the same stable were six goats, an ass, and five six fowls. The sufferers recollected also 30 or 40 loans them, but were unable, by reason of the snow. Shortly, the ass and four of the goats died; and of the milk of the remaining two goats they present their lives. They then resolved to take all possible care to feed the goats, as very fortunately erer the ceiling of the stable, and just above the manger, there was a hay-loft with a hole through which the ha was put down into the rack. This opening was per the sister, who pulled down the hay, and gave it to the goats, as long as she could reach it, which when she could no longer do, the goats climbed upon her shoulders, and reached it themselves.

On the sixth day, the boy died, exclaiming, "On father in the snow! Oh! father! father!" and " laid in the manger with the sister.—During all it time they were buried, they saw not one ray nevertheless, for about twenty days, they had set notion of night and day: for when the fowls croud they imagined it was break of day, but at last the

ECONOMY.

Economy is to industry what the memory is to the nind—it retains for use.—The great secret of making estates lies in economy. You have only to apply you arithmetic to the operation of compound interest, dur-ing a moderately long life, to be satisfied of this fact. A dollar expended at twenty-one, does not accurately denote the extent of your loss. You not only los

Extend the application of this remark to your

PUBLISHED BY SOL

Vol. III.

ZION'S HERALD.

PERENCE PRESS-

CONDITIONS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One half pay ablothe first of January, the other the first of July.

The papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a de for their discontinuance are allowed every eleventh copy .- All the Preachers in

Methodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in taining subscribers and receiving payment.—In making ons, they are requested to be very particular is giving the names and residences of subscribers, and the unt to be credited to each, in all remittances. All communications, addressed either to the Editor or the Pub-

# MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

EXTRACTS. No. 2.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BEING OF A GOD: educed from a consideration of Hebrews, chap. xi. 6.—He that cought unto God must believe that he is: and that he is the rewarder of them who diligently seek him.

CONTINUED. Astronomical phenomena very difficult to be accounted for upon natural principles; and strong evidences of the being and continual agency of God.

PHENOMENON I. The motion of a planet in an elliptic orbit is truly wenderful, and incapable of a physical demonstration in all its particulars. From its aphelion, or greatest istance from the sun, or body round which it re-rolves, to its perihelion, or least distance, its motion accelerated; and from its perihelion to aphelion as constantly retarded. From what source the planet derived that power, which it opposes to solar attraction, in such a manner, that when passg from aphelion to perihelion, by a continued aceration, it is prevented from making a nearer ap-pach to the sun? And, on the other hand, what

e prevents the planet, after it has passed, by a tinued retardation, from perihelion to aphelion, n going altogether out of the solar attraction, and s it to return again to perihelion? In Sir Isaac Newton's demonstration that this phenomenon is a necessary result of the laws of gravity and projectile recessary result of the laws of gravity and projection brees; it is worthy of observation, that to account for a planet's moving in an elliptic orbit, little differ-ing from a circle, and having the sun in the lower fo-cts, the projectile force of the planet, or the power by which it would move for ever in a straight line, if no ated upon from without, is assumed to be nearly sufficient to counterbalance the planet's gravitating pow e, or, which is the same thing, the attraction of the entral body:—for, the demonstration, the particular of which are too complicated to be here detailed, puts in possession of the following facts:—if a planet be rojected in a direction executive acts: s in possession of the following facts:—it a projected in a direction exactly perpendicular to that the central body, with a velocity equal to what i rould acquire by falling half way to the centre by ttraction alone, it will describe a circle round the entral body. If the velocity of projection be greate han this, but not equal to what the planet would ac pure is falling to the centre, it will move in an ellip ical orbit more or less eccentric according to the reater or less degree of projectile force. If the ve ocity of projection be equal to that which the plane would acquire in falling to the central body, will move in a parabola; if greater than this, in perbola. Now it cannot be demonstrated upo vsical principles, that a planet should have a certai ectile force, and no other; or that it should have at all: for it is a law of nature, ably demonstra ed by Newton in his Principia, that all bodies have such an indifference to rest or motion, that, if once rest, they must remain eternally so, unless acted upon some power sufficient to move them; and that ter in a straight line, if not diverted out of this recti near course by some influence. Every planetary by has a certain projectile force; therefore, some pr lously existing cause must have communicated wer is at the same time nearly a counterbalance gravitation, or the attraction of the central bod so that by virtue of these powers, thus harmonious united, the planets perform their revolutions in orb with the greatest regularity. It hen

munitaly intelligent: therefore this Cause must As all the planets move in orbits more or less ell d projectile forces; the Divine purpose must and projectile forces; the Divine purpose must best anwared by the eccentric orbit. The habital earth evidently derives very great advantage fr ridently derives very great acreation the stical orbit; for, in consequence of it, the stical orbit; seven or eight days of every year longer on hern side of the equator than he is on the southe l. e. from the 21st of March, when he crosses the eq northward, to the 23d of September, when he ag turns to the equator, there are 186 days; but fr 23d of September, or autumnal equinox, to the a farch, or vernal equinox, there are only 179 da on this circumstance the northern hemispherich has pleased God should contain by far the gre portion of land, is considerably warmer town regions than in similar latitudes towards th poles where an equal degree of temperature accepted. Circumnavigators have not yet be accepted to the great cold of the south polar (because of the great cold of the south polar accepted to the great cold of the south polar to the great cold of the great cold of the south polar to the great cold of the great col meed beyond seventy-two or seventy-th muth latitude; or, which is the same th approach to the south pole nearer than about 1 less but the northern frigid zone, possessing a gremperature, has been explored to within about less of the pole, i. e. to nearly eighty-two degrees the latitude: [TO BE CONTINUED.]

ollows that the Cause which has communicated just a much projectile force as to produce so near equilibrium in the centrifugal and centripetal power in the centrifugal and cen

MONITOR.—No. 3.

OF TRUE DEVOTION.

ently do men deceive themselves by which St. James warns us of, chanit it consists in saying over many p and service of our neighbor. Some p unal desire of salvation, and others in g cations. These things are all good, and others in gary to a certain degree; but none of the incipal thing, or essence of true piety. 'y which we are sanctified, and entirely device the consists in doing his will precisely in all access of life. Take what steps you please works you will, yet shall you not be